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ABSTRACT

The seven papers in this collection describe parliamentary library services and activities in both developed and developing countries: (1) "The Electronic Catalogue of the Library of the Deutscher Bundestag" (Ernst Kohl, West Germany); (2) "Library of the Assembly of the Republic: Modernization Efforts" (A. Cabral, Portugal); (3) "Los Servicios Documentales del Congreso de los Diputados y las Medidas Recientemente Adoptadas para su Modernizacion = The Documentary Services of the Congress of Deputies in Spain and the Steps It Has Recently Taken To Modernize" (Alicia Martin Gonzalez, Spain); (4) "La Biblioteca y Otros Servicios de Documentacion del Senado: Modernizacion de las Tecnicas = The Library and Other Documentation Services in the Spanish Senate: Modernization of Traditional Methods" (Isabel Gonzalez del Campo, Spain); (5) "Third World Parliaments and Their Libraries" (Jane Ann Lindley, United States); (6) "Muted Triumphs and Minor Tragedies: The Parliamentary Library in Australia's New Parliament House" (Jan McDonald, Australia); and (7) "The Parliamentary Library of Catalunya" (Vinyet Panyella, Spain). Two of the papers are in Spanish with English translations. (CGD)

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Division of General Research Libraries

SECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIES

Sessions: 107 Tuesday 13.00 – 14.30
117 Tuesday 15.00 – 16.30

The electronic catalogue of the library of the Deutscher Bundestag *(6-PAR-1-E)*	Ernst Kohl Bibliothek des Deutschen Bundestages Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Library of the Assembly of the Repulic: modernization efforts *(8-PAR-3-E)*	A Cabral Lisbon Portugal
Los servicios documentales del Congreso de los Diputados y las medidas recientemente adoptadas para su modernización *(22-PAR-5-S)*	Alicia Martin Gonzales Congreso de los Diputados Madrid España
La Biblioteca y otros servicios de documentación del Senado: modernización de las tecnicas *(21-PAR-4-S)*	Isabel Gonzalez del Campo Library of the Senate Madrid España
Third World parliaments and their libraries *(7-PAR-2-E)*	Jane Ann Lindley National Assembly Secretariat Washington DC USA

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THE ELECTRONIC CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE DEUTSCHER BUNDESTAG

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ABSTRACT

Complementary to its traditional card catalogue, the Bundestag Library, since 1987, also offers an electronic catalogue with online access for its readers. Searches can be effected by

- *parameters of the alphabetical catalogue (document retrieval);*
- *parameters of the subject catalogue, as well as by various combinations of these access points (information retrieval).*

The relationships of the search keys of the subject catalogue as controlled by a thesaurus can be included in the retrieval query.

In addition to the primary search keys selective operands can be employed as secondary access points or qualifyers.

The database search strategies are enduser-oriented, the instruction set being limited to a few commands only, which are self-explanatory. A help function is also offered.

Within the frame of the automated Library Network of the Supreme Federal Authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Library of the Deutscher Bundestag, since 1987, has organised its cataloguing and indexing informations as a database with online access. Communication with the database can be effected via various public networks, *viz.* a public dedicated line network, the public telephone network, and the public packet switched network (DATEX-P). It is contemplated to offer Members of Parliament staying in their constituencies remote access to the database.

Requirements of end-user systems

If a database is offered to the public, the search technologies have to be designed to conform to the abilities of the end-users. The user of the traditional card catalogue needs very little foreknowledge in order to retrieve informations from the catalogue. All which he or she must know is that catalogue access is offered by author/title and subject indices, and that the entry terms are filed alphabetically. With this in mind the user is only required to be able to translate his or her inquiry into individual search terms.

When the first electronic bibliographic databases were set up in the 1970s, special information retrieval systems were developed for online searching which made high demands on the user, *viz.*

- the command of a query language;
- the knowledge of Boolean algebra;
- an acquaintance with the database structure, in particular with the indices;
- a knowledge of the indentifyers for the access points;
- the adoption of new search strategies;
- the technical mastery of the terminal functions.

If we have the level of computer literacy of the adult population in mind, we can hardly classify these information retrieval systems as end-user systems. Instead, they require an information retrieval specialist as a professional intermediary between the database and the end-user.

The OPAC concept

In order to prompt a user to try and profit from the capabilities and potential of online searching, rather simple tools must be envisaged for an online public access catalogue (OPAC). The OPAC of the libraries of the Supreme Federal Authorities has been developed on the following lines:

- it is oriented to the traditional search strategies in library catalogues;
- it is menu- and/or command/driven;
- masks are offered for the input of search terms;
- an *implicit* AND is the prevalent Boolean operator, the user being unaware of the employment of Boolean algebra;
- it is to a large extent self-explanatory according to the German standard DIN 66 234 Teil 8;
- it contains a knowledge acquisition component;
- tutorial help is offered throughout the search.

It is an evidence for the underlying system design principle of modelling the masks and menus on the customary search strategies of the card catalogue that a choice between two search displays is offered.

Author/title searches

The display of Figure 1 (diplay 010), by and large, specifies access points for the traditional alphabetical catalogue whereas the display of Figure 5 (display 710) follows the pattern of a search in the verbal subject catalogue.

The improvement of bibliographic access by an online catalogue is demonstrated, first, by the number of access points offered which exceed the access points of the traditional card catalogue by far:

- numbers (ISBN, ISSN, national bibliography number (WV-Nr.), national union catalogue of periodicals number (ZDBN);
- titles (Sachtitel); - names of persons;
- names of corporate bodies (Urheber);
- publishers and places of publication (Ort und Verlag);
- year of publication (Ersch.-Jahr);
- volume number (Bd.-Ang. AF).

Second, the online catalogue provides for a known item to be always accessed by its title, whereas in the conventional card catalogue such a search is successful only when the main or an added entry was made under the title.

Third, the access points which according to DIN 66 234 Teil 8 are specified in plain language, are internally coordinated by an implicit AND as a Boolean operator. By this means quite sophisticated searches can be made as is demonstrated by Figure 3. Many politicians have relations of one kind or other to a great many organizations, including special-interest groups and lobbies. A typical question, therefore, which the users often ask the libraries of the Supreme Federal Authorities, is whether there are any documented relations between a given politician and a given organization or authority (Figure 3; between President Reagan and the European Parliament). This question may well result in protracted searching in the traditional author/title catalogue as this catalogue can only file an author's works in the alphabetical order of their titles. The online catalogue of the Library of the Deutscher Bundestag enables a number of specific searches which take account of the peculiarities of political life, to overcome sequentially examining each entry under a person or corporate body in the traditional card catalogue.

Subject searches

The subject search display was, again, modelled on the customary search in the subject catalogue. Like in the traditional library catalogue environment, the user is required to specify his or her search problem and translate it into individual search terms. The user is informed by the display about the individual classes of subject terms which he or she can select:

- topical subject terms (Sachbegriff);
- geographical and ethnographical terms (including territorial entities);
- corporate bodies, conferences (Koerpersch./Konferenz), and authorities (Behoerde) as subject headings;
- persons as subject headings (Person);
- titles of works as subject headings (Werk);
- historical events (hist. Ereignis);
- form subdivisions (Formbegriff);
- subdivisions of period or time (Zeitbegriff).

Up to five single terms can be keyed in, and are post-coordinated by an implicit AND as a Boolean operator. Figure 5 illustrates such a specific subject search in which studies on the foreign relations (s : Aussenpolitische Beziehungen) of the United States (g : USA) towards the Soviet Union (g : Sowjet-union) are asked for. It follows from the subject search strategy of the online catalogue that corresponding method of indexing is coordinate indexing.

The electronic dictionary catalogue

The online catalogue of the Library of the Deutscher Bundestag also enables combined searches with bibliographic access points of the alphabetical catalogue, *e.g.* the name of an author, and with subject access points. Figure 5 illustrates such a search, which is not infrequent in a Parliamentary library. Docum ents are asked for in which the present President of the United States presents his view o! Soviet-American relations.

Multi-dimensional searches of this kind can never be offered by the traditional card catalogue. It follows from this search facility of the online catalogue that the headings for entities which may serve as bibliographic and also as subject access points must be constructed according to uniform rules. This concerns persons, non-territorial corporate bodies, geographic names, government officials, public corporations of various kinds, conferences, titles, in particular uniform titles, including collective titles. As the German national cataloguing rules RAK *(Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung)* and national subject indexing rules RSWK *(Regeln für den Schlagwortkatalog)* differ to some extent in their rules concerning the construction of these headings, the libraries of the Supreme Federal Authorities had to elaborate an adaptation of the RAK which takes the requirements of subject indexing into account. As the RAK-PB contain uniform rules for the construction of headings for the access points

mentioned above, they also lend themselves to the maintenance of dictionary catalogues. It is worthwhile taking note of that, as the German catalogue tradition is based on separate alphabetical and verbal subject catalogues. Dictionary catalogues very rarely occur in German libraries. The libraries of the Supreme Federal Authorities are an exception to this rule.

The knowledge acquisition component

Online catalogues to be accessed by the end-user should have a knowledge acquisition component to assist the user in searching. The maintenance of a thesaurus is a particularly powerful means to this end. The thesaurus POLIANTHES of the libraries of the Supreme Federal Authorities is based on international and national thesaurus standards, but contains more than the standardized relationships.

The thesaurus relationships are indicated in the subject search display (Figures 5 and 7). Again, most of the relationships are self-explanatory according to DIN 66 234 Teil 8, an exception being the specification relationship which controls the linking of non-thesaurus index terms (*e.g.* political vogue words) to a thesaurus term. The equivalence, hierarchical, and associative relationships are the traditional thesaurus relationships of the International Standards ISO 2788 and ISO 5964. For a political thesaurus by which territorial entities are to be documented, the addition of the chronological or historical relationship (Zeit) is a matter of course.

The users of the online catalogue are generally advised to mark the thesaurus relationships (by any character) in order to acquaint themselves with the index terms, and by doing so, improve their competence in handling subject searches (Figure 7).

The thesaurus POLIANTHES

The system answers the marking of relationships by display 711 (Figure 9). At first the non-preferred terms are listed, prefixed by 'benutzt fuer' (used for):

- synonyms;
- quasi-synonyms;
- abbreviations and acronyms;
- more specific terms.

The display of the latter terms is particularly important for ascertaining the scope of an index term. In order to reduce the number of index terms to an optimum, POLIANTHES often treats a number of more specific terms and a broader term as an equivalence set, the broader term thus functioning as the preferred term. The international thesaurus ISO standards refer to this technique as 'upward posting'. Whenever upward posting is employed by a thesaurus, the user is well advised to mark the equivalence relationship because it reveals to him the degree of specificity of subject analysis effected by the library.

An external equivalence is also implemented in the POLIANTHES thesaurus as is illustrated by Figures 7 and 8. An English equivalent of the preferred term is used as a search term. The system answers by displaying the German entry term (Figure 8), followed by the relevant documents (Figure 6).

Terms in relationships other than the equivalence relationships can be included in the search by marking them by the + sign. Internally these terms are linked by an implicit OR as a Boolean operator. By the inclusion of terms in relationships to the search term powerful cluster searches can be operated, again an improvement over the card catalogue.

Displays 010 and 710 are modelled on the traditional search strategies of the library patron. These strategies have their limitations, though. Display 010 allows searches with search terms of the alphabetical catalogue only. Display 710 allows multi-dimensional searches with five subject search terms, but with only one bibliographic search term. To overcome these limitations, another search display is experimented with which permits free combinations of up to 6 search terms (Figure 10). The search terms have to be identified by their field names which are explained on another display (Figure 11). Boolean algebra is not applied implicitly, instead the user has the choice between Boolean AND, OR, and AND NOT. For subdivisions of period or time the operator TO is provided. The example of Figure 10 demonstrates a search which can neither be effected by display 010 nor by display 710: it is asked whether the present American President and the present German Chancellor have produced a work in common. The names of the two persons are identified by the field name PE, and linked by the Boolean operator u for AND. Figure 12 present the relevant document.

An exhaustive explanation of the entire potential of online searching would be beyond the scope of this review. Still, I hope to have presented the electronic catalogue which is a complement to the card catalogue of the Bundestag Library, in just enough detail to convey an understanding that online retrieval by an OPAC system is superior to searching in the traditional card catalogues.

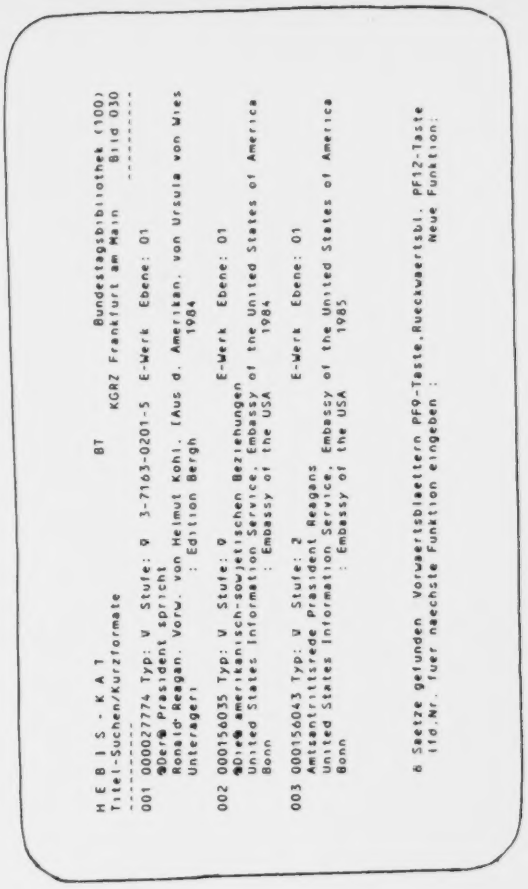
H E B I S - K A T BT Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel-Suchen/Kurzformate KGRZ Frankfurt am Main Bild 030
001 000027774 Typ: W Stufe: 9 3-7163-0201-5 E-Werk Ebene: 01
Der Präsident spricht
Ronald Reagan. Vortr. von Helmut Kohl. [Aus d. Amerikan. von Ursula von Wies
Unteragent : Edition Bergh 1984
002 000156035 Typ: W Stufe: 9 E-Werk Ebene: 01
Die amerikanisch-sowjetischen Beziehungen
United States Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America
Bonn : Embassy of the USA 1984
003 000156043 Typ: W Stufe: 2 E-Werk Ebene: 01
Amtsantrittsrede Präsident Reagans
United States Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America
Bonn : Embassy of the USA 1985
6 Saetze gefunden Vorwaertsblaettern PF9-Taste,Rueckwaertsbl. PF12-Taste
(lfd.Nr. fuer naechste Funktion eingeben : Neue Funktion:

Figure 2

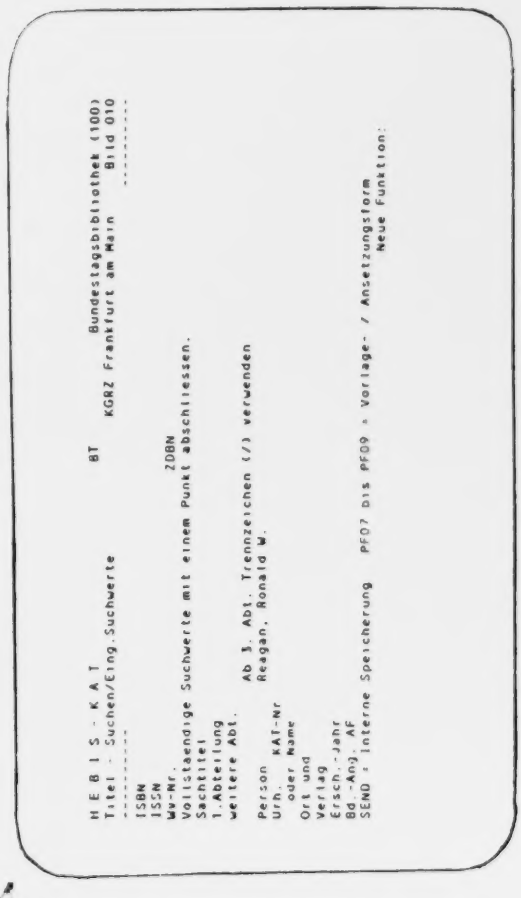

Figure 1

```
H E B I S - K A T                          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel-Suchen/Kurzformate                        KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 030
----------                                                                 ----------
004 000156051 Typ: V  Stufe: 2                  E-Werk  Ebene: 01
    Praesident Reagans Botschaft uber die Lage der Nation
    United States Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America
    Bonn                    : Embassy of the USA      1985

005 000225371 Typ: V  Stufe: 9                  E-Werk  Ebene: 01
    Ansprache von Praesident Reagan vor dem Europaischen Parlament
    Reagan, Ronald W.
    Bonn                    : Embassy of the United   1985

006 000225398 Typ: V  Stufe: 9                  E-Werk  Ebene: 01
    Reagan schlagt Sowjets regionale Friedensinitiative vor
    United States Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America
    Bonn                    : United States Informat  1985



    6 Saetze gefunden
      lfd.Nr. fuer naechste Funktion eingeben :                Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 2

```
H E B I S - K A T                          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel - Suchen/Eing.Suchwerte                   KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 010
----------                                                                 ----------
ISBN
ISSN
Ww-Nr.                                  ZDBN
Vollstaendige Suchwerte mit einem Punkt abschliessen.
Sachtitel
1.Abteilung
weitere Abt.
                  Ab 3. Abt. Trennzeichen (/) verwenden
Person            Reagan, Ronald W.
Urh.   KAT-Nr
  oder Name       Europaisches Parlament.
Ort und
Verlag
Ersch.-Jahr
Bd.-Ang. AF
SEND = Interne Speicherung   PF07 bis PF09 = Vorlage- / Ansetzungsform
                                                          Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 3

```
H E B I S - K A T                          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel-Anzeige ISBD                              KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 050
----------                                                                 ----------
Reagan, Ronald W.:
(Ansprache vor dem Europaischen Parlament)
                                        BF      KAT-NR. 000225371  STUFE 9
    Ansprache von Praesident Reagan vor dem Europaischen Parlament : in
    Strassburg am 8. Mai 1985. Tatsachen und Hintergrund zu der Ansprache des
    Presidenten vor dem Europaischen Parlament am 8. Mai 1985. United States
    Information Service, Embassy of the United States of America
    Bonn : Embassy of the United States of America,  1985. - 20, 9 S.. -
    (Amerika-Dienst : Sonderdienst)




                                                          Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 4

```
H E B I S - K A T  ** Sachrecherche        BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
P <-(Suchbereich: P=POLIANTHES, R=RSWK)         KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 710
----------                                                                 ----------
Schlagwortkategorien: s=Sachbegriff   k=Koerpersch./Konferenz  p=Person  t=Werk
                      g=geogr.Begriff b=Behoerde f=Formbegriff h=hist. Ereignis
Bei -T-    T Kateg.(1): s : Aussenpolitische Beziehungen.
vor der
Kategorie  T Kateg.(2): g : USA.
erfolgt
die Suche  T Kateg.(3): g : Sowjetunion.
ueb.den
Thesaurus  T Kateg.(4):   :

           Zeitbegriff :
------------------- T h e s a u r u s b e z i e h u n g e n -------------------
     Aequivalenz *     Zeit     * Hierarchie  *  Spezifizierung  * Assoziation
 zu  int. extern * A B C D E F  * OBG OB UBG UB* s.a. impl./spez.* s.a.  aber:
(1):  .     .    * . . . . . .  * .   .   .  . *      .      .   * .     .
(2):  .     .    * . . . . . .  * .   .   .  . *      .      .   * .     .
(3):  .     .    * . . . . . .  * .   .   .  . *      .      .   * .     .
(4):  .     .    * . . . . . .  * .   .   .  . *      .      .   * .     .
    A/C=frueher  B/D=spaeter  E=frueher und spaeter (Revertierung)  F=zeitweise
  = bibliogr. Suchbegr.: IP von: 01 bis:     Inhalt: REAGAN RONALD W
PF3 =Sprung zu Relat.   PF4 =Anzeige/Auswahl der Relationen   Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 5

```
H E B I S - K A T                          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel-Anzeige ISBD                              KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 050
----------                                                                 ----------
Reagan, Ronald W.:
●Die● amerikanisch-sowjetischen Beziehungen
                                           BF      KAT-NR. 000156035  STUFE 9
    ●Die● amerikanisch-sowjetischen Beziehungen : Ansprache von Prasident
    Reagan am Vorabend d. KVAE / United States Information Service, Embassy of
    the United States of America
    Bonn : Embassy of the USA, 1984. - 14 S.. - (Amerika-Dienst :
    Sonderdienst)




                                                          Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 6

```
H E B I S - K A T ** Sachrecherche     BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
P <-(Suchbereich: P=POLIANTHES, R=RSWK)     KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 710
----------                                                             ----------
Schlagwortkategorien: s=Sachbegriff   k=Koerpersch./Konferenz  p=Person  t=Werk
                      g=geogr.Begriff b=Behoerde  f=Formbegriff h=hist. Ereignis
Bei -T- .  T Kateg.(1): s : Foreign relations.
vor der
Kategorie  T Kateg.(2): g : USA.
erfolgt
die Suche  T Kateg.(3): g : Sowjetunion.
ueb.den
Thesaurus  T Kateg.(4):   :

                Zeitbegriff :
------------------- T h e s a u r u s b e z i e h u n g e n -------------------
     Aequivalenz *     Zeit      * Hierarchie  *  Spezifizierung  * Assoziation
 zu  int  extern * A B C D E F  * OBG OB UBG UB*  s.a. impl./spez.* s.a.  aber:
(1):  m  mmmmmm * m m m m m m  *  m  m  m  m *      m       m    * m     m
(2):  .  ...... * . . . . . .  *  .  .  .  . *      .       .    * .     .
(3):  .  ...... * . . . . . .  *  .  .  .  . *      .       .    * .     .
(4):  .  ...... * . . . . . .  *  .  .  .  . *      .       .    * .     .
    A/C=frueher  B/D=spaeter  E=frueher und spaeter (Revertierung)  F=zeitweise
  * bibliogr. Suchbegr.: IP von: 01 bis:      Inhalt: REAGAN
PF3 =Sprung zu Relat.   PF4 =Anzeige/Auswahl der Relationen   Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 7

```
H E B I S - K A T ** Sachrecherche     BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Relationen (Thesaurus:POLIANTHES)          KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 711
----------  Begriffskategorie   SACHBEGRIFF                            ----------
  Foreign relations.
  * extern          Außenpolitische Beziehungen




Sollen Begriffe nicht mit in die Suchanfrage,dann  *  loeschen
  Neue Funktion RA o. PF4 : Anzeige/Auswahl der Relationen    Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 8

```
H E B I S - K A T ** Sachrecherche     BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Relationen (Thesaurus:POLIANTHES)          KGRZ Frankfurt am Main     Bild 711
----------  Begriffskategorie   SACHBEGRIFF                            ----------
  Außenpolitische Beziehungen  s. <--Foreign relations.
  * extern engl.    Foreign relations
    benutzt fuer    Auslandsbeziehungen
    benutzt fuer    Beziehungen der Staaten untereinander
    benutzt fuer    Diplomatische Beziehungen
    benutzt fuer    Internationale Beziehungen der Staaten
    benutzt fuer    Nahostkonflikt
    benutzt fuer    Ost-West-Konflikt
    benutzt fuer    Polyzentrismus
    benutzt fuer    Sud-Sud-Kooperation
    benutzt fuer    Sud-Sud-Zusammenarbeit
  *  OBG            Außenpolitik
    aber:           Politische Beziehungen
  *  s.a.           Auslandskulturpolitik
  *  s.a.           Außenpolitische Koexistenz
  *  s.a.           Internationale Verstandigung
  *  s.a.           Internationales Recht: Intervention
  *  s.a.           Kriegsbeendigungsbestrebungen
  *  s.a.           Kriegshilfe nicht kriegfuhrender Lander
Sollen Begriffe nicht mit in die Suchanfrage,dann  *  loeschen
                                                    Neue Funktion: RA
```

Figure 9

```
H E B I S - K A T / RECHERCHE          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Suchkriterien: Feldnamen(BAS-Datei)          KGRZ Frankfurt am Main      Bild 721
----------                                                               ----------
Recherche im gesamten Datenpool (gesamt), im Bestand des Verbundes (Verbund)
                                oder der Bibliothek mit der LOK-Datei(hr. : gesamt
  Feldname : ........ S u c h b e g r i f f ..................... Operator
             (Wort mit . beenden; ansonsten variable Rechtsmaskierung)
  > PE <   : Kohl, Helmut.
                                                  und/oder/nicht/bis (u/o/n/b) u
  > PE <   : Reagan, Ronald
                                                                     (u/o/n/b)
  >    <   :
                                                                     (u/o/n/b)
  >    <   :
                                                                     (u/o/n/b)
  >    <   :
                                                                     (u/o/n/b)
  >    <   :

Feldnamen (Bedeutung s. Bild 722 mit PF04-Taste) : ----------------------------
 TI;VO;**;Ss;Sz;Sp;Sg;Sb;Sh;St;Sf;Sk;Sc;
 PE;EJ;    Ps;Pz;Pp;Pg;Pb;Ph;Pt;Pf;Pk;Pc;    ID;IB;IS;Ve;VP;Vp;VF;VS;EE;DE;DU;EJ
 R  ;Ra;RK;RT;Pa;PO;PA;NN;FN;HN;PN;AN;NB;DB;ex;ZD;UI;          Neue Funktion:
```

Figure 10

```
H E B I S - K A T  Recherche          BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Feldnamen (BAS-Datei)                        KGRZ Frankfurt am Main      Bild 722
----------                                                               ----------
                    S U C H F A E H I G E                F E L D N A M E N
Feld  Bedeutung                              Feld  Bedeutung
  TI  Titelbereich                             PE  Person/Author
  VO  Verlag/Ort                               EJ  Erscheinungsjahr (z.B. 1986)

  **  Titelstichwort

    SCHLAGWOERTER nach RSWK                      SCHLAGWOERTER nach POLIANTHES
  Ss    Schlagwort,sachlich                    Ps    Schlagwort,sachlich
  Sz    Schlagwort,zeitlich                    Pz    Schlagwort,zeitlich
  Sp    Schlagwort,Person                      Pp    Schlagwort,Person
  Sg    Schlagwort,geo-/ethnogr.               Pg    Schlagwort,geo-/ethnogr.
  Sb    Schlagwort,Behoerde                    Pb    Schlagwort,Behoerde
  Sh    Schlagwort,historisch                  Ph    Schlagwort,historisch
  St    Schlagwort,Werktitel                   Pt    Schlagwort,Werktitel
  Sf    Schlagwort,Formbegriff                 Pf    Schlagwort,Formbegriff
  Sk    Schlagwort,Koerpersch.(Name)           Pk    Schlagwort,Koerpersch.(Name)
  Sc    Schlagwort,Koerpersch.(Ort)            Pc    Schlagwort,Koerpersch.(Ort)
  Sw    Schlagwort,anonymes Werk
```

Figure 11

8-PAR-3-E

LIBRARY OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC – Modernization efforts –

Ms. A. CABRAL
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ABSTRACT

With the establishment of the constitutional regime in Portugal in the early 19th Century, Liberal Members of the Cortes felt the need for information. In 1836 therefore there was created the Library of the Cortes. Early on it was offered important collections, which were brought from the libraries of religious orders which at that time were being extinguished in the country. The 19th Century was rich in political convulsions which deeply affected the life of the Cortes and of its Library. This continued during the 20th Century and up until 1974 with the establishment of a new constitution. With the recent development of the legislative importance of the Assembly of the Republic which followed the restoration of democracy, the need for information has become even greater. This has led to the modernisation by the Assembly of its Library, which is just commemorating its 150th anniversary.

Library and Parliament are deeply bound in the constitutional history of Portugal. In fact, the Constituent Assembly of 1821, which provided the country with a most liberal Constitution, met in the Library of a Convent.

Religious orders had been extinguished in the country and so it was not difficult to find places for the Parliament to meet. Later, in 1833, the Parliament was transferred to the Convent of S. Bento, where it still remains today. Members of the Portuguese Parliament, direct heirs of the French encyclopaedists, felt the need for information. In October 1836 Passos Manuel created, by decree, the Library of Cortes, with an initial 7,500 volumes, being brought from several convents and different religious orders.

From 1836 up to 1974 the fortune of the Portuguese Parliament was parallel to its Library mainly due to political convulsions and absence of democracy. Various efforts at different periods did not succeed in

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H E B I S - K A T                      BT          Bundestagsbibliothek (100)
Titel-Anzeige ISBD                           KGRZ Frankfurt am Main      Bild 050
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Reagan, Ronald W.:
@Der@ Praesident spricht
                                        BF       KAT-NR. 000027774  STUFE 9
    @Der@ Praesident spricht : ausgew. Reden von 1981 - 1984 / Ronald  Reagan.
    Vorw. von Helmut Kohl. (Aus d. Amerikan. von Ursula von Wiese)
    Unteragerri : Edition Bergh, 1984. - 287 S.
    Einheitssacht.: @A@ time for choosing <dt.>
      ISBN 3-7163-0201-5




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Figure 12

changing the stream of events, and the number of books in the Library only increased through some important gifts and not as a consequence of any special acquisition policy. One century after its foundation the Library had 23,000 volumes. Commemorating this event Joaquim Leitao produced, in 1936, a most interesting catalogue listing its special collections of the XV and XVI centuries, together with a brief history of the Library.

The decade of the 1980s has brought great changes in the life of the Library of Cortes. Information is, in fact, one of the components of democracy. Recent developments with regard to the legislative role of the Assembly of the Republic, as well as its democratic control of the executive have greatly increased pressure on the Library. For this reason, in 1984 two Working Groups were appointed – each of them having a specific programme – the first to recover and organise information from the past and the second to implement a modern or current information service.

The main objectives of the first Working Group were to:

- re-catalogue the pre-1974 holdings and organize card catalogues;
- prepare indexes;
- the preparation and diffusion of catalogues;
- the restoration of documents;
- the providing for acquisitions to complete collections.

Though procedures to undertake this work have been established, we can't say this project is running well, because of lack of staff. These difficulties may be overcome with additional qualified staff which the new Organic Law of the Assembly of the Republic will allow to be recruited.

The second Working Group on the Modernization of the Library was expected to represent a change of outlook and, at the same time, to meet the need for an up-to-date service. To attain these goals it was necessary to define adequate policies in several areas:

Acquisitions

– (at a national level) – through the re-activation of a sectorial legal deposit and the acquisition of information not covered by that legal deposit;

(at international level) – through the establishment of agreements with foreign and international organizations following proposals of Members, Parliament's Administration and the Library itself.

Documentation treatment

– compliance with internationally adopted standards and the adoption of an adequate documentary language (Thesaurus), leading to the easy transfer of information. EUROVOC was adopted as the documentary language. The Portuguese version of this Thesaurus is being prepared. In the meantime a draft version is being used with success.

Information storage

– the organization of a documentary memory where retrospective searching is possible. Card catalogues have been established according to authors, titles, subjects, geographic areas, together with control over titles of periodicals, collections and both institutions and editors.

Dissemination of Information

– the management of information products implies that they must be available after only a short delay. Several types of dissemination of information were launched:

- Documents supply
  - Local reading
  - Reading in offices
- Reference supply
  - Retrospective information or bibliographic searching
- System of alert
- Bulletin of references (monthly)
- Bibliographies on specific subjects
- Information supply
  - An enquiry answer service
  - The preparation of information dossiers

The implementation of these policies implied a remarkable effort of organization and a set of new tasks relating to "Information Acquisition", "Circuit of the Document", "Treament of Information" and "User's Circuit". Though centered upon current information, this Working Group is conscious of its responsibilities as far as continuity of information is concerned.

A European Information Unit was created in the Library for the treatment and diffusion of information produced by the Communities which is received regularly. A monthly bulletin assures the diffusion of this European Communities information among Members of Parliament. This Unit is equipped with a microfiche reader/printer and since January has been linked to CELEX. This European Information Unit is expected to act as the "Liaison Office" with the European Parliament, in order to enable Members to be better informed about Community activities.

Since 1984, a great number of changes and a great deal of work has been achieved with a small staff (3 senior grade staff, 4 medium level executive staff, 6 secretarial, typists and other staff). The Library is receiving more than 800 periodical titles and processes more than 1,000 documents a month. It answers 1,000 demands for information a month and produces about 100,000 photocopies a month. In the new collection of the Library emphasis has been placed on the following areas: politics, law, economics, social questions, statistics, etc. The Library may be used by Members and Officers of the Parliament, assistants of the Political Groups, researchers, scholars and representatives of other libraries. It is open from 9 am to 6 pm every day. When the Assembly is sitting the Library is staffed until the rising of the House (about 8 pm or even later).

The commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Library coincided with the arrival of the first computer at the Assembly of the Republic. It was installed in the Library and is being used for external data bases, wordprocessing and the training of personnel. In fact the Assembly of the Republic is developing an integrated computerised information system, covering the routines of the services and is implementing the progressive development of several data bases. The installation of the system is planned for November 1987 and the automation of the Library is one of the priorities of the Project. New technologies of information will be decisive for modernization, and this also means better co-operation in the transfer of information between Parliamentary Libraries.

22-PAR-5-S

LOS SERVICIOS DOCUMENTALES DEL CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS Y LAS MEDIDAS RECIENTEMENTE ADOPTADAS PARA SU MODERNIZACION

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Congreso de los Diputados, España

ABSTRACT

The Spanish political reform which established a parliamentary system and the society's modernization with the introduction of new technologies, meant that the parliamentary administration had to face larger and more specific demands, which has led to the development and diversification of its documental services, from the original nucleus formed by the Library and the Archive. This has resulted in the creation of more specialized units, able to give the adequate answer to the new needs, and has created greater interinstitutional collaboration. It has also increased the personnel and the installations and has resulted in the gradual incorporation of modern technology.

Los servicios documentales del Congreso de los Diputados surgieron como en otros parlamentos, a partir de un núcleo inicial constituído por la Biblioteca y el Archivo, cuyo origen se remonta a 1810.

Hasta la década de 1970 correspondió a la Biblioteca la misión de suministrar cuanta información requería la Cámara para el ejercicio de sus funciones. Pero a partir de 1977, hubo de emprenderse un profundo replanteamiento de las estructuras documentales del Congreso.

En primer lugar, se produjo la reforma política española momento en el que la institución parlamentaria recuperó la dimensión real que le correspondia, en relación con la vida social y política de nuestro país. Esto se tradujo en un notorio incremento y diversificación de las funciones y actividad por ella desarrolladas.

Pero además, el concepto histórico de la biblioteca como instrumento suficiente para atender, con sus propios recursos documentales, las exigencias en materia de información, habia sido ampliamente superada a causa de la producción masiva de documentación y de las necesidades cada vez mayores de la sociedad en este ámbito. Esto dió lugar a la evolución de los esquemas tradicionales, la aparición de los centros de documentación y la introducción paulatina de los recientes avances tecnológicos.

La Administración Parlamentaria española no podia desatender las nuevas exigencias que, por los factores expuestos, se producían en el seno de la Cámara, si quería constituirse en el órgano de asistencia, apoyo y asesoramiento que la nueva etapa requería, y emprendió la transformación y modernización de sus propias estructuras

documentales.

Teniendo en cuenta la especificidad y diversificación crecientes de los asuntos que ha de debatir el Parlamento, y dentro de un marco administrativo perfectamente estructurado, se han creado unidades especializadas en sectores concretos de la información, capaces de proporcionar documentación y asesoramiento sobre los temas propios de su ámbito. Pueden citarse como ejemplos los de legislación comparada, documentación comunitaria, nacional, económica, etc.

Asimismo, se ha puesto en marcha un departamento cuya función es la de preparar y redactar estudios, notas y dictámenes que le sean encargados, y prestar asesoramiento jurídico sobre las cuestiones que se planteen.

Frente a la mayor pasividad que tradicionalmente podía caracterizar la actividad de las bibliotecas como órganos receptore^ de peticiones, que posteriormente atendían, nuestros servicios documentales han adoptado la iniciativa de facilitar, institucionalmente, información de interés para la Cámara.

Ejemplo de ello es la información, que regularmente se proporciona, sobre:

- Obras ingresadas en el fondo de la Biblioteca
- Revistas recibidas con información sobre sus contenidos
- Actividades que vayan a desarrollarse en el Parlamento
- Composición de la Cámara
- Organización de la administración parlamentaria
- Actividad del Parlamento Europeo, etc.

Se preparan dossieres de documentación que sirven de apoyo documental para el estudio de los proyectos y proposiciones de ley y otras iniciativas de especial relevancia que se tramitan en la Cámara. Estos dossieres incluyen legislación comparada, presedentes legislativos y parlamentarios, bibliografía, etc. sobre el tema objeto de tramitación.

Asimismo, se realiza un buen número de publicaciones sobre temas de interés del Parlamento, algunas de las cuales han obtenido una gran difusión, no solo entre los parlamentarios, sino también en los respectivos ámbitos especializados.

Podemos citar entre las de caracter monográfico, la serie de Trabajos Parlamentarios, la de Debates Políticos, la de Monografías, etc. Y entre las publicaciones periódicas, el Boletín de Legislación Extranjera, el Boletín de las Comunidades Autónomas, el de Derecho de las Comunidades Europeas, etc.

Hemos llevado a cabo la traducción al español del Thesaurus EUROVOC, y es el que utilizamos en el ámbito de la gestión administrativa y en la base de datos parlamentaria. Asimismo, hemos iniciado su aplicación, en la medida de lo posible, en otros sectores documentales.

En el capítulo de extensión de los servicios ofrecidos al Parlamento, cabe reseñar la puesta en funcionamiento de una sección de la Biblioteca en el edificio que constituye la sede de los Grupos Parlamentarios, próximo al Palacio del Congreso; y que está en fase de estudio el proyecto de ampliación del horario de la Biblioteca, de forma que permanezca abierta con carácter ininterrumpido.

Se ha producido un notable aumento del número de personas destinadas a nuestros departamentos, número que se incrementará de nuevo en fechas próximas.

También se han ampliado los locales de nuestros servicios. Además, se encuentra en fase de proyecto la futura instalación de la Biblioteca en el nuevo edificio que se va a construir como ampliación del Palacio del Congreso. Esta es una opción que hemos tenido que elegir ante la imposibilidad de expansión y las limitaciones de las instalaciones actuales. Nos ofrece la gran ventaja de poder proyectar unos locales adecuados, con las caracteristicas, capacidad y funcionalidad que se precisan.

Mención especial debe hacerse de la progresiva incorporación de la informática en nuestro Parlamento, que viene revolucionando positivamente el funcionamiento de los servicios de la Cámara.

En el ámbito interno de la Cámara, hemos incorporado el tratamiento informático al funcionamiento administrativo de la misma, con notable economía de esfuerzo personal y tiempo.

Se ha creado la base de datos de documentación parlamentaria, en lo que se refiere a la III Legislatura. Posteriormente se irá avanzando en el tiempo, respecto a legislaturas pasadas. Los trabajos realizados para la formación de esta base de datos resultarán de gran utilidad para la futura recuperación por medios automatizados de la documentación depositada en el Archivo de la Cámara.

En la Biblioteca se lleva a cabo el control económico del presupuesto por medios informáticos, y se encuentra en fase de estudio el diseño y próxima implantación de un sistema integrado de tratamiento automatizado.

En lo que se refiere al ámbito externo de la Cámara, nos hemos conectado ya a algunas bases de datos (Bancos de datos "Puntos de Información Cultural" del Ministerio de Cultura español, y CELEX, CRONOS, ECHO y COMEXT de las Comunidades Europeas).

Teniendo en cuenta que la via más eficaz en el mundo de la información es la de la cooperación e intercambio entre instituciones de intereses análogos, se fomenta especialmente la relación con otros centros españoles y extranjeros, con el fin de establecer los acuerdos y, en su caso, las conexiones necesarias en beneficio del interés recíproco.

Por último, resta hacer alusión a la progresiva introducción de las microfichas como soporte documental con la correspondiente economía de los espacios físicos necesarios.

Mi finalidad en esta breve comunicación, ha sido la de intentar ofrecer una visión panorámica del estado de desarrollo de nuestros servicios documentales. Queda aún mucho camino por recorrer hasta lograr la óptima explotación de los recursos que, en materia de infomación, precisa nuestro Parlamento. Pero todo indica que nos encontramos encauzados en la línea adecuada y que los criterios y estructura en base a los cuales debemos seguir avanzando están ya consolidados. La demanda cada vez mayor de la Cámara, asi como la voluntad de la Administración Parlamentaria y de las personas responsables de la información permiten asegurar que pronto contaremos con una infraestructura documental moderna, adecuada y suficientemente dotada, capaz de satisfacer plenamente las exigencias de nuestro Parlamento.

ANEXO No 1
Organigrama de la Dirección de Estudios y Documentación

DIRECCION

- DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTUDIOS
- DEPARTAMENTO DE DOCUMENTACION
- DEPARTAMENTO DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
- SERVICIO DE BIBLIOTECA
- SERVICIO DE ARCHIVO
- GABINETE DE PUBLICACIONES

ANEXO No 2
Datos significativos

A continuación se apuntan algunas cifras significativas que pueden ilustrar acerca de los recursos documentales, el personal y la actividad desarrollada por la Dirección de Estudios y Documentación del Congreso de los Diputados.

1.– FONDOS DOCUMENTALES

Monografías: 100.000 títulos
Publicaciones periódicas:
850 títulos en curso de publicación
750 títulos cuya publicación o suscripción ha sido interrumpida
Bases de datos a que se puede acceder en linea: 59

2.– PERSONAL

Letrados	6
Archiveros-Bibliotecarios	11
Administrativos	15
Ujieres	14
TOTAL	46

3.– ACTIVIDAD DURANTE EL AÑO 1986

Títulos nuevos ingresados en la Biblioteca	12.117
Préstamos de libros de Biblioteca	2.500
Dossieres sobre iniciativas parlamentarias	16
Estudios, notas y dictámenes	16
Peticiones de documentación	1.200
Fotocopias	800.000

ANEXO No 3
Publicaciones de las Cortes Generales

1. PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Generales
Diario de Sesiones de las Cortes Generales

2. PUBLICACIONES NO OFICIALES

I. PUBLICACIONES UNITARIAS

Serie I. Trabajos Parlamentarios

1. Constitución Española de 29 de diciembre de 1.978
2. Tribunal Constitucional. Ley Orgánica 2/79 de 3 de octubre.
3. Ley General Penitenciaria. Ley Orgánica 1/79, de 29 de septiembre.
4. Consejo General del Poder Judicial. Ley Orgánica 1/80, de 10 de enero.
5. Estatuto de los Trabajadores. Ley 8/80 de 10 de marzo.

6. Consejo de Estado. Ley Orgánica 3/80, de 22 de abril.
7. Libertad Religiosa. Ley Orgánica 7/80, de 5 de julio.
8. Estatuto de Centros Escolares. Ley Orgánica 5/80, de 19 de junio.
9. Defensor del Pueblo. Ley Orgánica 3/81, de 3 de abril.
10. Reforma Universitaria. Ley Orgánica 11/83, de 25 de agosto.
11. Estados de Alarma, Excepción y Sitio. Ley Orgánica de 4/81, de 1 de junio.
12. Defensa Nacional. Ley Orgánica de 6/80, de 1 de julio.
13. Tribunal de Cuentas. Ley Orgánica 2/1982, de 12 de mayo.
14. Reglamentos de las Cámaras.
15. Estatutos de Autonomía
    1. Estatuto de Autonomía del País Vasco Ley Orgánica 3/ 1979, de 18 de diciembre.
    2. Estatuto de Autonomía de Cataluña. Ley Orgánica 4/1979, de 18 de diciembre
    3. Estatuto de Autonomía de Galicia. Ley Orgánica 1/1.981, de 6 de abril.
    4. Estatuto de Autonomía de Andalucía. Ley Orgánica 6/ 1.981, de 30 de diciembre.
    5. Estatuto de Autonomía de Extremadura. Ley Orgánica 1/ 1.983, de 25 de febrero.
16. Estatuto Orgánico del Ministerio Fiscal. Ley 50/1981, de 30 de diciembre.
17. Código Civil. (Reformas 1.978/1.983)
18. Ley Orgánica del Régimen Electoral General. Ley Orgánica 5/1.985, de 19 de junio.
19. Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial. Ley Orgánica 6/1985, de 1 de julio.

Serie II. Debates políticos
1. Cortes Constituyentes (1977-78).
2. Primera Legislatura. Volumen I, 1.979.
3. Primera Legislatura. Volumen II, 1.980.
4. Segunda Legislatura. Debate sobre el Estado de la Nación.
5. Debate de Política Económica. II Legislatura (1.982-1.984)

Serie III. Presupuestos Generales del Estado
Debates Parlamentarios
1. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.979
2. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.980
3. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.981
4. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.982
5. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.983
6. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.984
7. Presupuestos Generales del Estado para 1.985

Serie IV. Monografías
1. El control parlamentario del Gobierno en el ordenamiento español. Joaquín García Morillo. 1.985.
2. Funciones financieras de las Cortes Generales. Varios autores. 1.985.
3. Primeras jornadas de Derecho Parlamentario. 1.984.
4. Segundas jornadas de Derecho Parlamentario. 1.985.
5. La práctica reglamentaria en el reinado de Isabel II (Juan Ignacio Marcuello) 1.986.
6. El derecho del Habeas Corpus (Ramón Soriano) 1.986.
7. La compensación financiera interterritorial (Ramón Falcón y Tella) 1.986.

Serie V. Estudios
1. Procedimiento de ratificación de Tratados Internacionales de los Estados miembros de las Comunidades Europeas (Adhesión de España y Portugal a la CEE) 1.985
2. Parlamentos Nacionales de la Europa Comunitaria y el Parlamento Europeo

Serie VI. Informes y Memorias
1. Defensor del Pueblo. Informe de las Cortes Generales 1.983. Tramitación parlamentaria.
2. Defensor del Pueblo. Informe a las Cortes Generales 1.984. Tramitación parlamentaria.
3. Informe de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Senado sobre Cooperación Internacional.
4. Memoria de la Delegación Española en el Consejo de Europa (septiembre k,983- febrero 1.984) y (abril 1.985- mayo 1.986)
5. Memoria de la Delegación Española en el Consejo de Europa (mayo 84- enero 85)
6. Memoria del Grupo Español de la Unión Interparlamentaria. Año 1.983 y año 1.984.
7. Informe de la Comisión especial de estudio de la fecundación in vitro y la inseminación artificial humanas.

Serie VII. Textos legislativos
1. Ley Básica de Régimen Local
2. Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial
3. Ley Orgánica del Régimen Electoral General
4. Ley Orgánica sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España
5. Ley de Aguas

Serie VIII. Recopilaciones Legislativas
1. Estado de la Legislación española (1.986)
2. Colección de Decretos y Ordenes de las Cortes de Cádiz.
3. Legislación Social española (1.820-1.936), Fernando Valdés Dal-Re, Antonio Martín Valverde, María Emilia Casas, Joaquín Garccia Murcia.

II. PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS
1. Revista de las Cortes Generales
2. Boletín de Jurisprudencia Constitucional
3. Boletín de Legislación Extranjera
4. Boletín de Legislación de las Comunidades Autónomas
5. Boletín de Derecho de las Comunidades Europeas
6. Revista Parlamentaria Iberoamericana

III OTRAS PUBLICACIONES
1. El Palacio del Senado, Madrid, 1980
2. La Biblioteca del Senado. Rosario Herrero Gutiérrez Madrid, 1.982
3. La Biblioteca del Congreso de los Diputados. Notas para su historia (1811-1936) Vicente Salavert, Madrid 1.983.
4. Memoria del Senado. Primera Legislatura (1979-82)
5. Memoria del Congreso de los Diputados (1977-79)
6. Memoria del Congreso de los Diputados (1979-82)
7. Memoria del Congreso de los Diputados (Octubre 1982- junio 1.984)
8. Constitución y Reglamento del Senado. Segunda edición
9. Constitución y Reglamento del Congreso.

21-PAR-4-S

LA BIBLIOTECA Y OTROS SERVICIOS DE DOCUMENTACION DEL SENADO: MODERNIZACION DE LAS TECNICAS TRADICIONALES

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ABSTRACT

In recent years the Library of the Spanish Senate has had an increasing number of requests, for information and documentation. For this reason new specialized documentary services have been created. They and the Library itself form the Directorate of Studies and Documentation.

There have been two stages in the development of the Library: a) historical: 1837-1923. With more than 200,000 volumes, this collection is now computerized, although it is still not "on line"; b) modern: from 1977 to date. Both the collection of books and of periodicals are selected from works appropriate for parliamentary duties. The automatization of the whole service is foreseen for the near future. Actually there are works previous to the computerization.

Other documentation services in the Senate are: The Centre of Documentation, which prepares studies and research related to the parliamentary work; the Archive, which keeps documents of the Senate from 1834; and the European Communities Department, that provides studies about the EEC.

La evolución de la Biblioteca del Senado en los últimos años ha sido paralela a la de la mayoría de las Bibliotecas parlamentarias, desbordando el ámbito puramente bibliotecario, y proporcionando cada día mayor documentación, lo que hizo aconsejable la creación de otros servicios documentales especializados que permitieran la adecuada atención a la creciente solicitud de información.

El conjunto de la oferta documental del Senado se engloba administrativamente en la Dirección de Estudios y Documentación, dependiente de la Secretaría General de la Cámara.

Esta Dirección comprende el Servicio de Biblioteca, el Centro de Documentación, el Servicio de Archivo, el Departamento de Comunidades Europeas, y el Servicio de Publicaciones, que se ocupa de editar y distribuir las publicaciones de la Cámara.

Describiremos brevemente la situación y actividad de las distintas áreas mencionadas, comenzando por la Biblioteca, de gran tradición e importancia en el Senado.

SERVICIO DE BIBLIOTECA

La Biblioteca del Senado fue creada con el bicameralismo en España: 1837. Desde su creación se ocupó de recoger, clasificar y conservar la documentación para ponerla a disposición de los Senadores.

En la Biblioteca del Senado distinguimos dos etapas:

1. Primera Etapa: 1837-1923.- Etapa histórica.

Reunió más de 200.000 volúmenes, que abarcan un amplio campo de materias: derecho, política, economía, historia y otras materias que recogían el patrimonio cultural de la época: literatura, arte, obras musicales, etc. Este fondo se encuentra totalmente catalogado y clasificado, tarea realizada en 1972-1974 por un equipo cualificado, utilizando un ordenador IBM 7090.

Como producto de esta informatización se obtuvo un catálogo de autores y otro de materias. No se llegó a la utilización "on line" de esta automatización. No obstante las cintas magnéticas serán utilizadas en el Sistema Informático de Cortes Generales de próxima implantación.

Por procedimiento manual fueron catalogados los fondos especiales de la Biblioteca: incunables, libros del Siglo XVI, manuscritos, láminas, mapas, obras musicales, medallas.

Las publicaciones periódicas y la prensa de este fondo antiguo han sido catalogadas y clasificadas recientemente (1984-1985), procesándose 1.200 títulos. Se ha confeccionado un catálogo de títulos, y se proyecta la elaboración de otros: materias, colaboradores, etc., así como la publicación de un catálogo impreso de las publicaciones periódicas del fondo antiguo.

2. Segunda Etapa: desde 1977 a la actualidad.

En 1977 comienza la segunda etapa de la Biblioteca. Como ya se ha indicado, ésta se encuadra dentro de la Dirección de Estudios y Documentación. Tiene un carácter semipúblico. Destinada fundamentalmente a los parlamentarios, está sin embargo abierta para los investigadores, excepto los días de sesión plenaria.

Se divide en dos secciones: libros, y publicaciones periódicas.

2.1. Sección de libros.

La sección de libros ingresa anualmente unos 4.000 volúmenes de monografías, cubriendo un amplio campo de materias: derecho, política, historia, economía, etc. Cuenta con colecciones y repertorios de legislación española y extranjera, de las Comunidades Europeas, etc.

Para la catalogación de los fondos se utilizan las Reglas de Catalogación nacionales, que están adaptadas a las normas ISBD (M). Para la clasificación de materias se emplea una lista de encabezamientos de materia, confeccionada especialmente para su utilización en la Biblioteca del Senado.

Ajustándose a estos criterios, se forman y mantienen al día los diferentes catálogos existentes en la Biblioteca: autores y obras anónimas, títulos, materias, colecciones y series, topográfico. Con todo ello se facilita la recuperación de la información.

Cada dos meses se difunde *un Boletín de Nuevas Adquisiciones*, ordenado sistemáticamente, y dentro de esta ordenación sistemática, las fichas van por orden alfabético de autores y obras anónimas.

Aunque está proyectada una próxima informatización, el tratamiento de la documentación es todavía manual.

2.2. Sección de publicaciones periódicas y oficiales

Ingresa y procesa revistas y otras publicaciones con periodicidad inferior a un año, y publicaciones oficiales. Cuenta con unos 600 títulos, que cada año se amplían, tanto en número como en materias.

Igual que los libros, este material se cataloga utilizando las Reglas de Catalogación nacionales, adaptadas a las normas ISBD (S) y se clasifica utilizando la lista de encabezamientos de materia de la Biblioteca del Senado.

La recuperación de la información en esta sección se facilita mediante los catálogos de títulos, materias, países, y publicaciones oficiales.

La difusión de la información se realiza mediante *el Boletín de Sumarios*, que se distribuye mensualmente.

Recientemente se ha confeccionado un Catálogo impreso, aunque no definitivo, de las publicaciones periódicas existentes en la Biblioteca, dividido en los siguientes apartados: títulos, materias, y publicaciones oficiales.

Desde 1986 se realizan fichas analíticas de las publicaciones periódicas de mayor interés.

Publicaciones Oficiales. La Biblioteca cuenta, en primer lugar, con las publicaciones parlamentarias españolas emitidas por las dos Cámaras: Congreso de los Diputados y Senado, en edición impresa y en microforma. Comprenden los Diarios de Sesiones del Congreso y del Senado, y los Boletines oficiales de las Cortes Generales, tanto del Congreso como del Senado, que se dividen en distintas Series.

Igualmente se presta gran atención a las publicaciones de las Comunidades Autónomas. El Senado, como Cámara de representación territorial, se preocupa especialmente de tener al día la colección de estas publicaciones, tanto las de los Gobiernos como las de los Parlamentos autónomos.

Se reciben también algunas publicaciones parlamentarias de otros países: República Federal de Alemania, Portugal, Francia.

Igualmente se recibe en la Biblioteca el Boletín Oficial del Estado, y publicaciones oficiales de la Administración estatal española, así como las de organismos internacionales y Comunidades Europeas.

Anualmente se realiza una puesta al día de las publicaciones periódicas: reclamaciones, encuadernaciones, pase a revistas muertas, etc.

3. Informatización de la Biblioteca.

La automatización de la Biblioteca del Senado se integra dentro del sistema informático de Cortes Generales (Congreso y Senado). Aunque en el momento actual no se ha iniciado, pues se hará en una segunda fase dentro de dicho sistema, se está trabajando en la selección de programas y de formato de entrada de datos, que probablemente será el MARC, así como en el thesaurus, normalización de encabezamientos de autores y obras anónimas, posibilidad de un sistema integrado, acceso a otras bases de datos externas, etc.

El equipo técnico con que se cuenta es:

- DPS-6 de Bull.
- Terminales inteligentes BULL "questar 400".
- Terminales BULL DKV.
- Impresoras.
- MODEMS para conectar con bases de datos externas.

Por último, indicar que se ha creado y está en funcionamiento en el Congreso, una base de datos parlamentaria, para la que se utiliza el Thesaurus EUROVOC, a la que se puede acceder desde el Senado.

La creación de estas bases de datos supone la estrecha colaboración de la Biblioteca con los otros servicios documentales de la Cámara, que describimos a continuación.

II. CENTRO DE DOCUMENTACION

Al Centro de Documentación le corresponde la realización de estudios e investigaciones relacionadas con la actividad parlamentaria.

Por acuerdo de la Mesa del Senado, las Comisiones pueden solicitar la redacción de notas, informes, estudios y dictámenes, así como la preparación de la documentación necesaria para los trabajos parlamentarios.

En este sentido cabe destacar los dossiers que se realizan para cada proyecto o proposición de ley que se tramita en la Cámara. Recogen la legislación española en vigor sobre la materia que se trate, y en su caso, los precedentes parlamentarios; la legislación comparada; la jurisprudencia constituciona, y la bibliografía exsitente en la Cámara sobre la materia. También incluyen el texto comparado del proyecto en sus distintas fases de tramitación y, cuando se estima necesario, un informe en el que se incluye un examen técnico del proyecto o proposición.

Además, los Senadores individualmente pueden solicitar la documentación que precisen para la realización de sus trabajos parlamentarios, y el Centro de Documentación atiende estas solicitudes.

Como complemento esencial para su actividad, el Centro de Documentación se ocupa de la elaboración y mantenimiento de un fondo documental que comprende dos grandes áreas: Documentación Española, y Documentación Extranjera.

1. Documentación Española.

Dentro de ella pueden diferenciarse distintos apartados:

1.1. *Documentación Parlamentaria*, que recopila:

- Acuerdos de la Mesa de la Cámara o Mesas conjuntas.
- Criterios interpretativos de la Presidencia.
- Incidencias reglamentarias en Comisiones.
- Notas y dictámenes de los Letrados.

1.2. *Documentación legislativa y judicial*, que se ocupa de la recopilación, puesta al día y difusión de la información sobre legislación y jurisprudencia. Pueden distinguirse aquí dos sectores:

a) *Documentación estatal.* Entre sus actividades cabe señalar la realización de un Boletín mensual de Leyes y otras disposiciones.

b) *Documentación de las Comunidades Autónomas.* En este sector destaca la elaboración del *Boletín de Legislación de las*

Comunidades Autónomas (BCA). Esta publicación bimestral se ha convertido en una fuente imprescindible para el conocimiento actualizado de la legislación autonómica, ya que ofrece una relación íntegra de las disposiciones estatales de interés para las Comunidades Autónomas. así como de las leyes de las propisas Comunidades Autónomas. Además, recoge la relación de leyes autonómicas impugnadas ante el Tribunal Constitucional, recursos de inconstitucionalidad promovidos por las Comunidades, conflictos de competencia presentados ante el Tribunal, etc.

2. Documentación Extranjera.
En esta área se recopila y actualiza la documentación esencial relativa a la legislación y jurisprudencia constitucional de los países de nuestro entorno.

El conjunto del fondo documental se completa con la recopilación de bibliografía española y extranjera. Esta actividad se realiza como complemento a la información ofrecida por la Biblioteca, efecuándose en colaboración con ésta el vaciado y fichas analíticas de un conjunto de revistas seleccionadas en función de su interés parlamentario o de su dedicación a temas jurídicos.

III. SERVICIO DE ARCHIVO
En el Archivo del Senado podemos distinguir, como en la Biblioteca, dos etapas bien diferenciadas: Archivo histórico: 1834-1923, y Archivo administrativo: desde 1977 a la actualidad.

1. Archivo Histórico: 1834-1923.
Se inicia en 1834, cuando se crea el Estamento de Próceres, que en 1837 pasa a denominarse Senado. Desde entonces se conserva la documentación generada por la actividad de la Cámara, pudiendo distinguirse en este fondo documental los siguientes apartados:

- Estamento de Próceres.
- Expedientes personales de Senadores, ordenados y procesados alfabéticamente; se están elaborando catálogos de materias, onomástico, topográfico y cronológico.
- Actas electorales.
- Departamentos ministeriales.
- Garantías constitucionales.
- Reformas constitucionales.

Esta etapa termina en 1923, fecha en que, por circunstancias políticas, se suprime el Senado.

2. Archivo Administrativo: Desde 1977 a la actualidad.
Se pueden distinguir en él distintas series: la Parlamentaria, que recoge toda la actividad que la Cámara desarrolla en las sesiones plenarias, de Comisiones, etc., y la de Presidencia, que conserva la documentación relativa a las actividades de Presidencia, especialmente las relaciones interparlamentarias, tanto a nivel nacional como internacional.

El material del Archivo administrativo se conserva en distintos soportes: material impreso en papel, cintas sonoras, y video.

IV. DEPARTAMENTO DE COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
Le corresponde recopilar y proporcionar documentación sobre las Comunidades Europeas, especialmente legislación y jurisprudencia propias de las Comunidades.

Elabora un *Boletín de Prensa* semanal, que recoge las noticias aparecidas en la prensa nacional sobre las Comunidades Europeas. También realiza la publicación *Documentos (COM)*, que recoge el Indice de estos Documentos que se reciben en la Cámara. Distribuye las resoluciones del Parlamento Europeo que son comunicadas por éste al Presidente o Secretario General del Senado.

Otras actividades del Departamento son:

a) Elaboración de dossiers de documentación comunitaria.
b) Elaboración de Informes sobre temas comunitarios.
c) Recopilación y confección de un catálogo que comprende todas las referencias a la Comunidad Europea, aparecidas en las publicaciones periódicas existentes en el Senado y Congreso.
d) – Vaciado del Diario Oficial de las Comunidades Europeas. Serie C.

La asistencia de Letrados, tanto del Senado como del Congreso de los Diputados, a las sesiones del Parlamento Europeo, facilita información actualizada de la actividad del Parlamento. Con ella se elabora la *Hoja Informativa del Parlamento Europeo*, publicación realizada por las Cortes Generales, es decir, conjuntamente por el Congreso y el Senado.

El *Boletín de Derecho de las Comunidades Europeas* es otra publicación conjunta de las Cortes Generales. Recoge legislación comunitaria, legislación española relacionada con las Comunidades Europeas, y bibliografía sobre las Comunidades.

7-PAR-2-E

THIRD WORLD PARLIAMENTS AND THEIR LIBRARIES

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ABSTRACT
Parliamentarians the world over have similar information requirements, as they must be well-informed on the latest developments in nearly every field of human endeavor. Providing relevant information services is a demanding task in the most highly developed parliamentary libraries. In Third World countries the job is even more difficult. It is a human resource problem as much as it is material, financial, or technical. In spite of the constraints, significant activities are underway as an increasing number of Third World parliamentarians view their own effectiveness in terms of the library's capacity to provide necessary services. Current developments in those Asian parliaments the author has visited in the past two years are highlighted.

While there are many organizational variations among the world's national legislatures, there is very little difference in the nature of the work, at least in those where the members are elected representatives of some segment of the nation's citizens. Whether drafting legislation, preparing for a forthcoming debate, or fulfilling representational obligations on behalf of their constituents, parliamentarians the world over are confronted with the need for factually accurate, up-to-date information on nearly every subject. Furthermore, the demand for the information is often on short notice and frequently requires access to foreign as well as indigenous sources.

The task of collecting, organizing, and servicing relevant literature and data for such a clientele is a formidable one. Even in the most highly developed parliamentary libraries, having substantial collections, adequate budgets, and specialized staff, the requirement to provide relevant information in a timely manner places a burden on all of the available resources. The parliamentarians' "need to know" must be anticipated to the greatest extent possible in order for it to be met as the occasion arises. To do so requires a sizeable investment of time and money and careful management of people as well as budgets, books, and databases.

In Third World countries, the job of maintaining a viable parliamentary library is even more difficult. For most, the budget is extremely modest, barely enough to procure books and journals available in the local markets and rarely sufficient to acquire useful foreign materials. The staffs are generally small, frequently under qualified, and invariably underpaid. Collections development is often hindered by lack of space and preservation technology as much as by the lack of financial resources to expand the collections.

Even in those libraries with sizeable collections and professional librarians, few have enough necessary equipment to provide adequate bibliographic control and access to the materials at hand. As a result, the enquiring parliamentarian often leaves the library empty-handed because the task of digging out relevant information is too time-consuming to meet the need of the hour. Fortunately, however, this situation is beginning to work in favor of the library rather than against it. Why?

The answer lies in the parliamentarians themselves. Many of the Third World parliaments are relatively new or "newly" reestablished with a substantial number of their members having no prior legislative experience. Most see themselves, rightly so, as the vanguard of a new democratic order in their respective countries. They come to the parliament with a zeal and dedication to becoming effective law-makers, righting all of the past wrongs. Very quickly, however, they find themselves totally overwhelmed by the enormity of the task and the complexity of the problems. Consequently, increasing numbers of them are beginning to view their own effectiveness in terms of their library's capacity to provide necessary services.

To the extent possible, a larger share of the parliament's budget is being allocated to the library. In most cases, however, major improvements are being funded by foreign donor organizations. Library expansion programs have been undertaken in all regions notably Southern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Central and South America; but perhaps the most dramatic developments in the past two to three years have transpired in Asia.

In August 1985, the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China launched a four-year program to develop its Library's information and research services. The program has eight components: the creation of a legislative research service; the establishment of a library

fellowship program in cooperation with the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of National Taiwan University; a staff training program; the production of a series of informational bulletins on legal and legislative matters; the creation of an automated legal information data base comprised of Chinese legal periodicals and the interpellation records of the Legislative Yuan; the development of a suitable legislative indexing vocabulary; the expansion of the Library's law collections; and the establishment of a law library information-sharing network.

The Library has acquired one super-mini computer with three terminals, two microcomputers, and two printers to carry out the new automation program. Individuals with foreign training in library automation were hired on a contractual basis to accelerate the program. At the mid-way point, significant progress has been made in every area of the program. The budget has been nearly tripled; the staff numbers more than 50, with 25 professionals; the collection numbers approximately 70,000 items, including 500 periodical and 43 newspapers titles on regular subscription; and the equipment has been expanded to include two photocopiers, two microfiche readers, one reader-printer, and one card-copier.

The National Assembly of Thailand has also upgraded its legislative documentation and reference services over the past five years. After the parliamentary elections in the fall of 1986, the Committee on the House of Representatives Affairs undertook an evaluation of the Assembly's Secretariat with a view to further strengthening and expanding its services. A project was launched in late 1986 to develop an automation system utilizing micro-computers in a "local area network".

The system will be used for legislative tracking and documentation, word processing, and bibliographic control over the Library's collections of more than 30,000 volumes. With a staff of 50, 22 of them professionals, the Documentation and Reference Services Center provides an extensive array of parliamentary information services, including the translation of English materials into Thai, on the request of Members.

While it is one of the smallest of its kind in Asia, the Library of the Parliament in Sri Lanka is an active information center. During session periods all 151 Members make some use of the Library. The Parliament is housed in a new building designed for the purpose with ample room for expansion of the library's collection, which presently includes only 8,000 books, 3,000 government documents, 14 daily newspapers, and 42 journal titles (12 domestic and 30 foreign). The staff consists of three professional librarians and four library assistants. There are also two research posts, but both are lying vacant.

In addition to providing services in the Member's Reading Room, the library heavily supports the work of committees. There are constitutional, standing, and select committees as well as 42 "consultative" committees which deal largely with the problems and complaints of constituents. The librarian hopes to fill the research posts to expand the services to committees. Consideration is also being given to the use of a microcomputer for a current awareness service and a book content file.

Following the reopening of the Parliament of Bangladesh in July 1986, its library is once again in full operation. With this parliament also having moved into a grand new building, the library is fortunate to occupy good accommodations for the present, although space for future expansion is limited. The library has a staff of 25, including nine professional librarians and two book binders. It has 50,000 volumes in its collections and subscribes to 14 daily newspapers, 10 foreign journals, and 10 domestic journals. Only about fifty percent of the Members are using the library's two reading rooms, but the library also supports the 72 committees.

Because many of the Members of the new Parliament are inexperienced legislators, one of the priorities for expanding the library services, which is high on the Speaker's agenda, is Member education services. Improved legislative documentation and expanded research services are also under development, with the assistance of a donor organization.

An extensive program for the development of parliamentary library and research services is underway in Pakistan. After eight and a half years of martial law, a new parliamentary government was instituted in 1985, and with it came the demand from the new parliamentarians for improved information services.

With a substantial three-year grant of aid from The Asia Foundation, the National Assembly launched a library expansion program in the fall of 1986. The program has several components. Chief among them are the development and expansion of the collections, expansion and training of professional library and research staff, conversion of suitable space for library activities in the new Parliament House opened in May 1986, and introduction of computer technology for word processing, legislative documentation, and bibliographic control. A foreign library specialist was engaged on a two-year consultancy to oversee the development of the expansion program. The author of this paper is serving in that capacity.

A reading room with a 50-person seating capacity, conveniently located near the Chamber, was opened in January 1987. Six new positions have been created and three to five more are slated for 1987, with the possibility of six or so more positions slated for 1988. More than U.S. $50,000 worth of new foreign books and journals have been added to the collections, in addition to the equivalent of U.S. $25,000 worth of materials purchased with Pakistani rupees in the local book market.

Due to the international problem of terrorism, space constructed as a car park in Parliament House has been vacated, the car park being moved to an outdoor lot across the street. A major effort is now underway to convert this space for the future expansion of the library, including accommodation for a computer center, book stacks, staff work rooms, and seminar facilities equipped with modern audiovisual aids.

Of course, the point of all this expansion is to be able to provide improved services. Envisioned among them, in due course, are current awareness services, analytical research support for Members and committees, Member outreach services, and linkages to the four provincial assembly libraries.

There have been significant developments and major planning undertaken in parliaments in a number of other countries as well. Notable among them are Turkey, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Argentina. Turkey, in particular, has made dramatic progress in the development of its automated information services and the expansion of its reference and research services. The staff continues to grow, with the addition of ten more positions in the past year to a total complement of fifty staff, the majority of whom have professional qualification and training. This institution, in my view, has become a model for parliamentary libraries in the Third World. I hope the Library of the National Assembly of Pakistan will become another such model in the near future.

Congreso de los Diputados
BIBLIOTECA

22-PAR-5-E

THE DOCUMENTARY SERVICES OF THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES IN SPAIN AND THE STEPS IT HAS RECENTLY TAKEN TO MODERNIZE

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THE DOCUMENTARY SERVICES OF THE CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES IN SPAIN AND THE STEPS IT HAS RECENTLY TAKEN TO MODERNIZE.

As in many other Parliaments, the documentary services of the Congress of Deputies in Spain stem from an initial core, formed by the Library and the Archives. In the case of Spain this initial core goes back to 1810.

Until the seventies the Library was in charge of providing all the information the Chamber required. Essentially after 1977, it became necessary to undertake an extensive modification of the documentation and information services.

One of the reasons for this was the political reform in Spain. In this new political and social framework of our country, the parliamentary institution regained rightful dimension. This fact led to a considerable increase and diversification of their functions and activities and, hence, their production and need of information.

On the other hand, another reason was the change in the concept of the traditional Library which had been largely surpassed by the massive production of documentation and the increasing needs in this respect. The old schemes needed to evolve, departments of documentation appeared and the recent technological advances were gradually incorporated for a better assistance, support and advice.

The Spanish Parliamentary Administration could not ignore the new demands which, for the reasons above, arose in the Chamber if it

wished to be a real medium of assistance, support and advice for the demands of that period. The Parliamentary Administration undertook the transformation and modernization of its documentary structures.

Taking into account the growing specification and diversification of the subjects to be debated in Parliament, specialized divisions were created to provide the appropriate documentation and advice within the administrative structure of the Chamber. For example, the sections of comparative legislation, communitary, national and economic documentation, among others.

In the same way, a new department is in charge of preparing and writing the requested reports and notes as well as of giving legal advice relating to the questions raised.

Besides the traditional and rather passive activity of the Libraries, our documentary services provide regular and official information which is of special interest to the Chamber, covering such subjects as:

- The Library's recent acquisitions.
- Periodicals with their contents.
- Activities of the Parliamentary Assembly.
- Parliament composition.
- Administrative organization.
- Activities of the European Parliament, etc.

These services also elaborate dossiers to compile all the necessary documentation for the procedure of the relevant bills and any other outstanding iniciatives of the Chamber. These dossiers contain comparative legislation, legislative and parliamentary precedents, a bibliography, etc. in connection with the corresponding bill.

Likewise, these services carry out an important number of publications on subjects of parliamentary interest, some of them with a wide distribution not only among the parliamentary members but also in the specialized sectors.

We can mention, in particular, the monograph series: Trabajos Parlamentarios, Debates Políticos, Monografías, etc. We also publish several periodicals: Boletín de Legislación Extranjera, Boletín de las Comunidades Autónomas, Boletín de Derecho de las Comunidades Europeas, Boletín de Jurisprudencia Constitucional, etc.

We have translated into Spanish the Thesaurus EUROVOC, which is used for the administrative work as well as for the parliamentary data base, and we are begining to use it in some other documentary sectors.

In order to extend our services to the Parliament, we might also mention the opening of a new section of the Library, situated in the Parliamentary Groups' building, next to the Congress Palace. We are considering the possibility of extending our opening hours so that our schedule can be uninterrupted.

Our staff numbers have been increased and, hopefully, they will continue to grow in the near future. Additionally, our working area was also notably enlarged.

The Library will be situated in a new building which has already been planned, and the construction will mean an enlargement of the Chamber. This is the best option as our present location is inadequate and there are limited possibilities to increase our equipment. With the new instalations, the Congress Library will have a suitable location, with the necessary capacity and the right functional character.

It is interesting to mention the big change that the progressive incorporation of computers is representing for our Parliament. It is a positive revolution of our services functioning.

On an internal level, we have incorporated computer processing into the administrative work with a great economy of staff and time.

We have set up the data base of our present Legislature (the third) for the parliamentary documentation and we will start to store up the data of the former Legislatures. This work will be of a great help in the future to recover, using an automatized medium, the stored documentation in the Chamber Archives.

In the Library we already use computers for the economic control of its budget and we are considering the gradual implementation of an integrated system for automatized processing.

On an external level, we have linked some Spanish and European Data Bases, such as "Puntos de Información Cultural" (PIC) which depends on the "Ministerio de Cultura de España", and the European Communities CELEX, CRONOS, ECHO and COMEXT.

We believe that the cooperation and exchanges are of vital importance among institutions with analogous tasks. Our services promote links with other Spanish and Foreign centers, based on reciprocal interest.

A last mention is needed of the increasing use of microfilms and microfiches in our services. They have brought about a substantial saving of storage space.

My main aim in this brief report has been to offer a panoramic view of the state of development of our documentation services.

There is still a long way left before we achieve the optimum usage of the resources our Parliament needs in the field of information. However, we feel we are on the right track and the criteria and the structure which we must follow have already been clearly laid-down. The increasing demands of the Chamber, as well as the general will of the Parliamentary Administration and the people responsible for the information, will allow us in the near future to count on a modern documentary framework, which will be suitable and with enough resources to fully satisfy our Parliament's demands.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division: General Research Libraries

Section: Parliamentary Libraries

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The Library and other documentation services in the Spanish Senate: modernization of traditional methods

by

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Senado
SECRETARIA GENERAL
DIRECCIÓN DE ESTUDIOS Y DOCUMENTACIÓN
SERVICIO DE BIBLIOTECA

THE LIBRARY AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION SERVICES IN THE SPANISH SENATE : MODERNIZATION OF TRADITIONAL METHODS

In recent years the evolution within the Library of the Spanish Senate has been parallel to most of the parliamentary Libraries, going beyond the field of pure librarianship and providing more and more information and documentation. As a result, new specialized documentary services have been created to attend the increasing demand for information.

From an administrative point of view, the whole of the Senate documentation services depends on the Directorate of Studies and Documentation, under the General Secretary of the House. This Directorate includes the Library, the Centre of Documentation, the Archive, the European Communities Department and the Publications Service, which publishes and distributes the House publications.

Briefly we shall describe the situation and duties of the different areas mentioned above, beginning with the Library, of great tradition and importance in the Senate.

I. THE LIBRARY

The Senate Library was created in 1837. Since that date it has collected, clasified and kept the documentation the Senators need.

In the Senate Library two stages can be distinguished:

1. Historical stage: 1837-1923. More than 200.000 volumes were collected, comprising a wide field of subjects: Law, Politics, Economy, History, and other topics including the cultural heritage of that time: musical works, Art, Literature, etc.

Between 1972 and 1974 this collection was completely catalogued and classified, using an IBM 7090 computer. As a result, both author and subject catalogues were obtained. Although this computerization was not "on line", nevertheless the magnetic tapes will be used in the Computer System of "Cortes Generales", soon to begin operating.

The Library's special collections: incunabula, books from the XVI Century, manuscripts, plates, medals, musical works, were processed using traditional methods.

The Press and periodicals of this antique collection, about 1.200 titles, were catalogued and classified recently (1984-1985). A title catalogue was made, and other catalogues of subjects, contributors, etc., together with a printed catalogue of the periodicals of the antique collection are also planned.

2. Modern stage: from 1977 to the present day. At present the Library depends on the Directorate of Studies and Documentation. Although it is primarily thought of to help mainly Senators, it is nevertheless open to researchers, except on the Plenary Sesion days.

The Library consists of two sections: books and periodicals.

2. 1. Book section.

About 4.000 volumes of monographs enter this section yearly. They cover a wide field of subjects: Law, Politics, History, Economy, etc. There are legislation repertories both Spanish and foreign, as well as European Communities legislation.

The national cataloguing rules, adapted to the ISBD (M) are used to catalogue, while a list of subject headings specially prepared for use in the Library is used in subject classification.

According to these criteria, the different catalogues of the Library are formed and kept up to date. There are catalogues of author and anonymous works, titles, subjects, topographicals, series and collections. By these means the information retrieval is provided. A New Acquisitions Bulletin systematically classified is distributed every two months.

Although a future computerization is foreseen, the documentation processing is still manual.

2. 2. Section of periodicals and official publications. Reviews, official periodicals and other publications of under a year's periodicity are processed in this section. There are about 600 titles, increasing every year both in number and in subjects.

As in the case of books, the national cataloguing rules, adapted to ISBD (S) are used to catalogue periodicals, and the list of subject headings of the Senate Library is used to classify.

The information retrieval is provided through catalogues of titles, subjects, countries and official periodicals. A Contents list Bulletin, distributed monthly provides the dissemination of information.

A printed, though provisional, catalogue of the Library periodicals was drawn up recently. It is divided into three areas: titles, subjects, and official periodicals.

Analytical cataloguing of some of the most interesting periodicals is done in the Library.

Official periodicals. The Library has the Spanish parliamentary periodicals from the two Houses: Congress of Deputies and Senate, both printed and microform. These publications are: the Congress and Senate Journal of Sittings, and the Congress and Senate Official Gazzette, divided into different Series.

As the House for territorial representation, the Senate pays special attention to the Autonomous Communities' publications, and keeps up to date the collection of these publications from Autonomous Governments and Parliaments.

Some parliamentary publications from other countries: Federal German Republic, Portugal, France, are received in the Library, as well as the Spanish Official State Gazette, and official periodicals from the Spanish Administration, International organizations and the European Communities.

Yearly the claims, binding, etc. of the periodicals are brought up to date.

3. Library computerization. The Senate Library automatization is integrated in the "Cortes Generales (Congress and Senate) computer system". Although it has not been started (it will be done in a second stage of the computer system), there are works previous to the computerization: selection of programms and data entry format, with the MARC system probably being chosen. There are also works about thesaurus, standarization of headings, possibility of an integrated system, access to external data basis, etc.

The technical equipment consists of:

- Bull DPS-6
- Bull DKV terminals
- Bull "questar 400" intelligent terminals
- Printers
- MODEMS to connect with external data bases

Finally it is necessary to add that a parliamentary data base, using the EUROVOC thesaurus has been created and works in the Congress and it is possible to accede to it from the Senate.

This data base creation means the narrow collaboration of the Library with the other documentary services of the House, which we shall describe below.

II. THE CENTRE OF DOCUMENTATION

The Centre of Documentation prepares studies and resarch related to the parlimentary activities. The Senate "Mesa" (Steering Committee) decided that Committees can ask for reports, studies, and appropiate documentation for parliamentary work. In that way we can underline the dossiers that the Centre of Documentation prepares for every bill that is discussed in the House.

These dossiers collect the Spanish legislation in force on the respective

subject and the parliamentary precedents, if there are any; comparative legislation; constitutional jurisprudence, and the bibliography on the matter available in the House. The comparative text of the bill or non-governmental bill in its different passage stages is included as is, if necessary, a report including technical study of the bill or non-governmental bill.

Besides, Senators by themselves can ask for appropriate documentation to their parliamentary duties, which is provided by the Centre of Documentation.

As an essential complement to its work, the Centre of Documentation prepares and keeps a documentary collection covering two big areas: Spanish Documentation, and Foreign Documentation.

1. Spanish Documentation. Several sections can be distinguished in this area:

1.1. Parliamentary Documentation, compiling:

- Agreements of the "Mesa" (Steering Committee) or joint Steering Committees of Congress and Senate
- Presidential interpretative criteria
- Incidences in Committees about Standing orders
- Notes and opinions of Clerks

1.2. Legislative and judicial documentation. Compiles, brings up to date and diffuses the information about legislation and jurisprudence. Two sections can be distinguished here:

a) Documentation from the State. Among its activities can be pointed out the preparation of a monthly Bulletin of Laws and other legal decisions.

b) Documentation from the Autonomous Communities. In this section must be pointed out the preparation of the Bulletin of Legislation from the Autonomous Communities. This bimonthly publication has become an indispensable source to the updated knowledge of the autonomous legislation, as it provides a complete list both of the legal decisions from the State concerning the Autonomous Communities, and the laws from the Autonomous Communities themselves. Besides, it groups together a list of the autonomous laws contested before the Constitutional Court, appeals against unconstitutionality, etc.

2. Foreign Documentation. Main Documentation related to the constitutional legislation and jurisprudence from the countries close to Spain are compiled in this area.

The whole of the documentary collection is completed with Spanish and foreign bibliography, prepared as a complement to the information provided by the Library.

The Centre of Documentation, together with the Library does the analytical catalogation of some reviews selected according to their parliamentary or juridical contents.

III. THE ARCHIVE

As in the Library, two stages can be distinguished in the Archive: Historical: 1834-1923, and modern, or Administrative archive: from 1977 to date.

1. Historical Archive: 1834-1923. Starting in 1834, when the Second House, then named "Estamento de Próceres", was created in Spain. In 1837 it changed its name to Senate. From those years documents of the House are kept in the Historical Archive, where there are different areas related to:

- "Estamento de Próceres"
- Senators personal records, alphabetically processed. Chronological, subject and topographic catalogues are being made.
- Election Certificates
- Ministerial departments
- Constitutional guarantees
- Constitutional reforms

The Historical Archive ends in 1923, when, because of political circumstances the Senate was abolished.

2. Administrative Archive: from 1977 to date. It consists of different series: the Parliamentary one, that keeps the House records generated in Plenary Sessions, Committees, etc., and the Presidential series, that preserves the documentation related to the Presidency, specially the interparliamentary relations, both at national and international level. This material is kept in printed paper, sound tape, and video.

IV. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES DEPARTMENT

Its task is to compile and provide documentation about the European Communities, specially the Communities' own legislation and jurisprudence.

The Department prepares a weekly Press Bulletin, collecting the news about the European Communities published in the national press. It is also responsible for the publication Documentos (COM), that provides an Index of these Documents, received in the House. In addition it

disseminates the European Parliament's resolutions, that are communicated to the Senate President or to the Senior Clerk.

Other Department duties are:

a) to prepare dossiers of Communities documentation

b) to prepare reports about Communities subjects

c) to compile and form a catalogue including all the references to the European Communities published in the periodicals received in the Senate and Congress.

d) analytic classification of the Official Journal of European Communities. Serie C.

The attendance of Senate and Congress Clerks in the European Parliament meetings provides accurate information about the Parliament activities. With that the Hoja Informativa del Parlamento Europeo, is prepared. This is published by the Cortes Generales, that is to say Congress and the Senate together.

Another publication of Cortes Generales is the Boletín de Derecho de las Comunidades Europeas. It compiles communitary legislation, Spanish legislation related to the European Communities, and bibliography about the Communities.

Mª Isabel González del Campo
Librarian of the Spanish Senate Library

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE, BRIGHTON

Division:

Section: PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIES

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MUTED TRIUMPHS AND MINOR TRAGEDIES; THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY IN AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

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MUTED TRIUMPHS AND MINOR TRAGEDIES; THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY IN AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

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Department of the Parliamentary Library
Commonwealth of Australia

ABSTRACT

This paper will trace the planning for the Parliamentary Library in Australia's New and Permanent Parliament House since 1970. Major changes in the nature of library activities, constraints on government expenditure, limitations imposed by the shape of the building and cut-backs in available space have all imposed limitations on the design of the Library. Close liaison with the architects responsible for the Library area has, however, led to a plan which will be both beautiful and functional if a little cramped.

INTRODUCTION

In May 1988, Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen of Australia will open the Commonwealth of Australia's new and permanent Parliament

House on Capital Hill in Canberra. This building will be one of the most splendid in Australia. It features finishes in fine Australian stones and timbers and will house a considerable art collection reflecting both the best in contemporary Australian art and design and many beautiful gifts from other countries.

However, despite its fine design, the New Parliament House is a building for use not primarily for show. Unfortunately quite large sections of it, including the Parliamentary Library, will not be finished at the time of the opening. However the Library is expected to be fully operational by the time of the budget sittings of the Parliament in mid-August 1988 and I hope that many of you will be able to visit it and see it in operation following the IFLA meeting in Sydney next year.

THE ORIGINS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The building of the New Parliament House was envisaged in the 1920s when the present provisional Parliament House was built with an intended life span of fifty years from its opening in 1927. This pleasant simple building has long been outgrown. It has been extended on numerous occasions and many of the parliamentary staff are now housed outside the House itself. The Parliamentary Library's Management Services Branch, Technical Services Section and part of the Legislative Research Service are located in an old hotel (the Hotel Kurrajong) and more than half our collections are stored in a warehouse in the industrial suburb of Fyshwick about eight kilometres away.

PLANNING FOR THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE[1]

The first moves to build the permanent Parliament House came during the 1950s when there was some discussion as to the best site. Debate over the site and the need for a New Parliament House continued in the 1960s with the Senate and the House of Representatives often at odds with each other and divided internally. In 1969 a Joint Select Committee reported on two of the alternative sites for the New Parliament House - Capital Hill and Camp Hill, a small knoll immediately to the rear of the provisional Parliament House. Although it recommended Camp Hill no action was immediately forthcoming.

More important for the Parliamentary Library was the report by the Committee in 1970 which was the first attempt to draw together the functional requirements for the building wherever it might be located.

It is salutary to read the 1970 report and see how much our ideas of how libraries operate and what are their primary functions have changed in the past seventeen years. The report provided for a total library area of 7570 square metres. The dominating feature of the library was to be an imposing reading room of

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1 The controversies concerning the selection of the site and the events leading to the selection of the site, the decision to proceed with the building of the New Parliament House and the selection of the architect are described in Canberra and the new Parliament House. Sydney: Lansdowne Press, 1983. p.58-79. This section and the next two have drawn from that book.

almost 900 square metres - comparable with that in the National Library of Australia. Accommodation was to be provided for about 170 000 volumes although there was some uncertainty as to the size of the collection required given the Parliamentary Library's proximity to and close links with the National Library.

Considerable foresight was shown in the provision of 200 square metres for a computer room although at the time the Parliamentary Library made no internal use of computers and their use in the automation of library services was in its infancy. No figures were given for the expected number of library staff. The Library's staff then numbered about seventy (it is now in excess of two hundred) and extrapolating from the figures for staff areas the report would seem to have envisaged a total Library staff of about one hundred to one hundred and twenty.

The most important recommendation from the Library's point of view concerned its location. The recommendation was that

> ...the Parliamentary Library be, as far as possible, centrally situated and that the general reading rooms and services to Senators and Members be on the same level as both Chambers and be readily accessible from the Chambers.[2]

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2 Australia. Parliament. Joint Select Committee on the New and Permanent Parliament House. Report on the proposed new and permanent Parliament House for the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. Canberra: Govt Printing Office, 1970. (Parliamentary paper no 32 of 1970). p. 4.

You will see as this saga develops what became of this recommendation.

Capital Hill was finally settled on as the site of the New Parliament House by the Parliament Act 1974. Detailed planning began in 1976 when the National Capital Development Commission (the government's planning authority in Canberra) prepared a 400 page Draft Brief from information provided by the parliamentary departments.

THE DECISION TO PROCEED WITH CONSTRUCTION

In March 1977 the Joint Standing Committee on the New Parliament House, which had been re-established in March 1976, tabled its first report. It recommended that construction proceed in a two stage process. The first stage, to be completed by 1988, would provide accommodation for the chambers, the Senators and Members, the parts of the parliamentary departments providing direct service to the chambers or to the Senators and Members and some parts of the executive. The second stage, to be completed by 2000, would accommodate the rest of the parliamentary departments.

Under this proposal the Library would have had 3300 square metres in the first stage and an additional 8400 square metres in the second stage for an overall total of 11700 square metres. The parts of the Library to move to the New Parliament House in the first stage would have included the reading rooms, the executive officers and the heads of the Legislative Research Service

groups. Most reference and research staff, all support staff and the greater part of the collections would have remained in the old provisional Parliament House. This was a disappointing outcome given the desire to bring all sections of the Library together and to be able to offer our clients a full range of face to face services[3].

Worse was to come. Due to financial constraints, the government rejected the Committee's recommendation for a two-stage building and opted instead for the New Parliament House to be built in one stage, the final size of the building being only slightly larger than that originally proposed for the first stage. The space to be allocated to the Parliamentary Library was 4786 square metres and all the Library's staff and collections had to be fitted into this space[4]. Let me summarise the changes in time over the space allocated to the Parliamentary Library.

1970	7570	square metres	
1977	3300	" "	First stage
	8400	" "	Second stage
	11700	" "	Total
1978	4786	" "	

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3 Australia. Parliament. Joint Standing Committee on the New and Permanent Parliament House. The new and permanent Parliament House, Canberra; first report. Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service, 1977.

4 Australia. Parliament. Joint Standing Committee on the New and Permanent Parliament House. Fourth report. Canberra: 1979.

This final space is, in fact, little more than the total space now occupied by the Library in the provisional Parliament House, the Parliamentary Annex at the Hotel Kurrajong and the Fyshwick warehouses.

This drastic reduction in space forced the Parliamentary Library to rethink the nature of the services it could provide. In 1977, we had decided on a collection of 300 000 volumes; this was reduced to 180 000. The areas allocated for reading rooms and seating for clients were drastically curtailed. Provision for systems staff was virtually eliminated. We concluded that little provision could be made for significant expansion in services to clients.

SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT AND A DESIGN

On 22 November 1978, the then Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Malcolm Fraser, announced that the government had agreed to proceed with the construction of the New and Permanent Parliament House. A special body, the Parliament House Construction Authority, was set up to control the design and construction of the new building and a two stage international architectural competition announced to find an architect. The setting up of the Parliament House Construction Authority as the client for the building was necessary as the Parliament had neither the resources nor the skills necessary to fulfil such a role itself. It was, however, to lead to conflict during the construction of the building when the needs of the Parliament

conflicted with the priorities of the Parliament House Construction Authority.

On 26 June 1980, the winner of the architectural design competition was announced. The prize went to the American firm of Mitchell, Giurgola and Thorp (MGT). Richard Thorp, an Australian-born and trained architect who is now an American citizen, was the architect of record (the conditions of the competition confining it to Australian-registered architects) but it is generally acknowledged that the genius behind the design was that of Aldo Giurgola - an Italian-American of immense creativity and originality. The overall design was well-received by almost all commentators. Some have seen parallels between the building, with its two immense boomerang-shaped walls and the shape of a spread-eagled human figure[5]. For most however the beauty of the building, which is, in effect, buried in Capital Hill, is the way in which it is integrated with the environment while maintaining the centrality of Parliament to the democratic process.

THE LIBRARY'S LOCATION IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Those of the Library's staff who reviewed the designs of the five finalists were of little doubt that the MGT design was the most satisfactory from the Library's point of view. However there were naturally some disappointments. The final brief for the

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5 Myers, Peter. 'Halls for a mountain king'. Age monthly review, July 1981: 7-8.

competition had changed the 1970 report's clear statement on the need for centrally locating the Library to something much less positive. It stated that

> There is no firm locational requirement for the Library, although priority of access must be given to the Members' and Senators' suites and the Chambers,...[6]

The design provided two important areas for the Library. One, an area of 580 square metres on the ground floor, is close to the chambers and is intended to fill a shop-front role for the Library. The Library's major area is, however, on the second floor (the top floor of the building) right at the back of the building and above the executive wing. It is in fact almost as far from the chambers as it is possible to get and is also remote from most of the Senators' and Members' suites. (Some storage space is provided in the basement.)

The location of the main part of the Library above the executive wing and in a remote location immediately posed several problems. Firstly there was the philosophical problem of the Parliamentary Library's political independence. The Parliamentary Library is one of five parliamentary departments and its officers are parliamentary servants and completely independent from the executive. Nonetheless there were some who

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6 Australia. Parliament House, Canberra. Parliament House, Canberra; conditions for a two-stage competition. Volume 4 Stage 2 brief. Canberra: Parliament House Construction Authority, 1979. p. 17/5.

formed the view that because it is to be located above the executive wing this implied that it was part of the executive and subservient to it.

The distance from the chambers raises persistent doubts as to whether or not parliamentarians can reach them from the Library in two minutes while the division bells ring. We have grave fears that fewer and fewer Members and Senators will make personal use of the Library aggravating a disturbing trend which first became apparent in the mid-1970s when Members and Senators became entitled to employ personal research assistants.

The gravest problems are practical ones of layout and functionality. The shape of the area is determined solely by the needs of the executive on the floors below. The two largest open areas (which we would like to use for stacks) are virtually triangular - a shape which, as you will be well aware, is not conducive to efficient stack layouts. The location of all services requiring vertical penetrations such as plumbing, air-conditioning, stairwells and lifts is determined by the location of those services in the executive areas. Their location in the Library's area is almost as inconvenient as possible. For security reasons, lifts to the Library are not allowed to stop in the executive area. Therefore there are no direct lifts to the Library for use by Members and Senators. It should also be pointed out that the Library's areas on the ground and second floors are not vertically aligned. Therefore direct lift communication between them is impossible.

The executive wing has been built around a large executive courtyard. Thus, at the centre of the Library where conventional library design would place the stack areas, there is a large rectangular hole. The shape of the Library thus looks a little like a cross between a square doughnut and a pagoda. Security considerations dictate that it is undesirable for Library staff to be able to look directly into the executive courtyard. Therefore the windows looking onto it are quite small.

DETAILED PLANNING FOR THE LIBRARY

Detailed planning of the Library's areas of the building commenced in 1981. The Library formed a New Parliament House Planning Committee with a membership of about twelve senior staff drawn from all branches of the Library. One of its first tasks was to review the preliminary detailed layout of drawn up by the first architect assigned by MGT to work on the Library areas. These plans were dismaying as they seemed to take no account of the Library's needs, e.g. the collections had been split into six separate locations some as small as forty square metres. So bad were the plans the some Library staff spent considerable time seeing if they could do better themselves.

It became evident that the architectural brief for the Library required complete rewriting and that much closer liaison was needed with the architects. The second of these was achieved by MGT assigning two new architects to work on the Library. They were Mr Michael Adams, a highly competent and experienced

architect, and Mr Mark Challen, a younger but quite brilliant architect. At this point I would like to pay tribute to these two architects who for over two years patiently absorbed all our debates and disputes and produced for us a design which, within the constraints imposed by the overall design of the building, is beautiful, effective and functional.

The process of redrafting the brief and designing the Library proceeded in step, design constraints often causing us to go back to re-examine and amend the revised brief. This imposed a quite unexpected load on the architects who nonetheless responded in good heart and came to have a deep understanding of the nature of the Library's task and the conflicts it faces. In 1982 trips were made to investigate recent developments in office accommodation and to examine recently completed libraries in Sydney and Brisbane. On this latter trip, senior Library staff were accompanied by the architects and the trip served the function not only of exposing us to new ideas in library design but also of consolidating the trust between the architects and Library staff and breaking the mental strait-jacket imposed by the layout of the Library in the old provisional Parliament House.

During the planning process it was necessary to make detailed assessments of our requirements for furniture, electrical equipment and other facilities. This process illustrates some of the pitfalls of planning a building six to seven years ahead of occupation. In 1981 the Library had only just commenced the use

of on-line bibliographic services, our Statistics Group was making quite extensive use of computer equipment and word processing had been introduced in some areas. There was no realisation that we should be planning for a terminal on every desk as well as a great deal of auxiliary equipment. As our projected requirements grew so did the projected load on the air-conditioning system requiring that its risers be significantly expanded and reducing the effective area available to the Library.

THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Despite all vicissitudes, the design of the Library and its furniture was largely completed by early 1984 and was turned over to the Parliament House Construction Authority for construction. At this point the intense involvement of Library staff in the project wound down and it would be fair to say that we failed to monitor developments as closely as we should have done. This was later to lead to problems with the design of some of the furniture and most importantly, the provision of the cabling systems, computer accommodation and the location of media monitoring equipment.

In early 1986, the Library realised that there was a need for greater co-ordination in its approach to the Parliament House Construction Authority and other committees planning for the occupation of the building and its facilities. The New Parliament House Planning Committee was reconstituted with a

smaller membership comprised of the Library's principal officers. A new position of New Parliament House Project Officer was created and filled by the Library's Principal Reference Librarian. The immediate tasks were then to plan the physical move of the Library, to work out how the Library would operate in the new building , to liaise with the architects, the Parliament House Construction Authority and other parliamentary departments on all aspects of the construction and operation of the building and to plan the orientation of staff.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING CUTS

In the budget for 1986-87, the government directed that extensive cuts be made in the costs of the New Parliament House. This was very difficult to achieve at that late date in construction as most of the building had been completed and contracts let for much of the remainder. Worthwhile cuts could only be achieved by not completing those areas where contracts had not then been let. Because of its location, work on the Second Floor of the Library's area had not commenced and therefore the Parliament House Construction Authority recommended to the Joint Standing Committee on the New Parliament House that it not proceed. This recommendation was initially accepted by the Committee, a decision which was devastating to the Library as it would have meant that there would be virtually no information and research services for Members and Senators in the new building.

Fortunately the Committee quickly reversed its decision and adopted the alternative of abandoning expenditure on landscaping. (When this decision became public about six months later the public outcry was such that the government had to agree to proceed with the landscaping. I am not sure where the required savings have now been made.)

A second area of expenditure reduction was on furniture. Initially it had been intended that new furniture would be provided in all areas of the New Parliament House. The Library was looking forward to this new furniture as many staff had made do with old and unsatisfactory furniture for many years in the expectation that new purpose-designed furniture would be available after the move. However, the government decided that old furniture from the provisional Parliament House must be used as far as possible in the new so that, at a stroke, the Library was faced with having to continue to use furniture that is ergonomically unsatisfactory, unsuited for use with electronic equipment and, in some cases, in poor physical condition.

A further saving was made in the provision of the computer room. The funds to be provided for this room are such that if it is completed at all it appears that it will either have an inadequate power supply, an inadequate cooling capacity or both.

Other cuts have been made which save small amounts in the construction phase but at the cost of greatly increasing maintenance and other running costs following completion.

CONCLUSION

If I were to end on this note it might sound churlish. I should emphasise that I am well aware of the economic problems facing Australia which have made the cutbacks necessary. If the final cost of the building - about $1 billion Australian or $US 720 million - had been known in 1978 it is almost certain that construction would never have proceeded. In this case the Library would be facing the future with its collections and staff scattered across four buildings and unable to develop to their fullest potential the services which we provide to our clients. Instead we will be moving in July and August 1988 - a little later than the rest of the Parliament - and facing a major challenge to be up and running for the 1988 budget session, expected to commence in the third week of August 1988. Amongst the staff there is both apprehension and enthusiasm for this challenge but I am sure that we will rise to it and be able to offer you a greeting rather warmer than a Canberra winter.

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PARLAMENT DE CATALUNYA

202-PAR-7-E.

THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY OF CATALUNYA

by

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53 IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE
Section of Parliamentary Libraries
Brighton, 1987

Meeting 107
for distribution

PARLAMENT DE CATALUNYA

THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY OF CATALUNYA

(Abstract)

The Library of the Parlament de Catalunya is a part of the Documentation, Library and Archive Service, organized in 1984. Its role is to provide information to the Members of Parliament, Committees, parliamentary parties, groups and staff and researchers. The Library contains 30.000 vols. and 600 current serials titles, including official publications. A computerized cataloguing and indexing system has been implemented since 1985 for Library and Documentation Center, and another computerized system is going to be implemented for legislative references and parliamentary works and publications.

PARLAMENT DE CATALUNYA

1. An introduction to the Parliamentary Library of Catalunya

In the new structure of Spain since the democratic Constitution of 1978, the Parlament of Catalunya started its fonctionnement in 1980, after the first autonomical elections of the actual period. Just at the end of its Ist. Legislature (1980-1984) the Parliamentary Library of Catalonia began its organisation. The catalan Parliamentary Library is the most large part of the Documentation, Library and Archive Service wich role is defined by parliamentary regulation for home organisation and working.

The main role of the Documentation, Library and Archive Service is to provide bibliographical, documental and legislative information and references to Parliamentary Members, Committees, parliamentary parties, groups and staff, and also to other kind of users as governmental or public bodies, postgraduate students and researchers. The Parliamentary Library is defined as speciallized and public.

Since the first existence, the Library has been requested for research and reference works by Parliamentary Members and also by the staff and legislative services. Traditional services in parliamentary libraries as reading room or consulting reference works and law are not so frequent. The Parliamentary Library appears as an speciallized documentation center with research and reference services about legislative and parliamentary subjects. In this way it has incorporated to the most recent concepts and tendences.

The Documentation, Library and Archive Service was organized under Parliamentary Rules and in accordance with memorandum work prepared. IFLA standards, guidelines and recommendations had been observed in organisation and development works. Also, studies and documents issued by Interparliamentary Union, European Center for Parliamentary Research and Documentation, parliamentary libraries, etc.

The centralisation of all documental works for information assistance to Parliamentary Members in a quite small parliament as Catalan is brings about some advantageous situations, as.

- centralisation of all documental work - as bibliographical, archive, reference and research- under an only one area of dependence;

- application of similar managing standards for work in each area;

- stablishing similar guidelines and standards for bibliographical description, cataloguing and indexing in accordance with documental requirements;

- best usefulness and yield obtained from material and human resources;

- best profit obtained from information management;

2. From traditional collections to grey literature

Bibliographic collections were started in 1984. Actual and recent works were acquired as first collections, and were subscripted a good number of law and administration serials. The Parliamentary Library is depository for catalan official publications. An interchange with spanish national and autonomic countries publications was stablished. There exist a large number of non published documents and grey literature.

Parliamentary Library sections are:

- Legislative library and law repertories

- Parliamentary and official publications

- Reference works and general collections

- European Communities and European Council publications and documents;

- Serials. law, administration, politics and general studies, including official publications;

- Catalan and spanish politics, social sciences and history (a section with more than 8.000 works and series titles).

Old books acquisitions are not frequent. Users orders are requested by interlibrary loan.

Concerning grey literature and non published documents Documentation Center and Library contain:

- goverment documents

- parliamentary studies and works

- international and national bodies documents

3. Cataloguing, indexing and computerized databases

First handy catalogues were autjors/titles, collections, CDU and subjects. AACR2 and ISBD are used for cataloguing and description always.

Since august 1985 is implemented an automated cataloguing system not only as substitution of traditional catalogues but for indexing, documental analysis and retrieval information. The program was built with software BASIS, and runs over IBM and also WANG. ISBD were completely used as bibliographical and documental description system, in General, Monographs and Serials versions. No bibliographical but documental data are also computerized. Automated cataloguing program was built including monographs, poligraphs, serials and component parts or articles. Chapter 13 of AACR2 was adapted for description of articles and component parts. CDU, subject descriptors, number of register, location, language, procedence, analyses and other informations about the document are included in the automated cataloguing program. Its implementation has brough about a fast bibliographical description procedure on behalf of analyses and indexing. Database actualisation can be instantaneous, but it uses to be dayly.

Issues forms are display (for all or for required parts), ISBD description (lists of references, catalogues edition, bibliographies), card catalogues, and can exist other. Handy

catalogue is only mantained for authors/titles.

PMAD database (bibliographical and documental database of Parlament de Catalunya) contained more tan 10.000 references in may 1987, and will be accessible for public and institutional libraries and public documentation centers.

A thesaurus for PMAD database is now built. References are Eurovoc, OCDE, THES/BID, and others, as law and parliamentary subjects lists. Implementation makes ready for 1988.

Since 1984 spanish legislative references -national law from 1978 and regional law from 1980- were processed with a very simple word-processing program. At the present, all these references are being converted to PLEG database, also built with software BASIS. Legislative references are taken dayly from official publications and serials. PLEG database will be ready for jan. 1988, and contains not only spanish legislative references, but from other federal countries.

Catalan Parliamentary database is now in a design phased. Content is references and further, all text of catalan parliamentary works. During first months 1988 can be accessible names and subject indexs and also current parliamentary procedures situation.

4. Parliamentary libraries in library system

Parliamentary libraries have, also, an specific role in library system of each country and among other centers and institutions. The Parliamentary Library of Catalonia has also its own role in catalan library system, as National Library of Catalonia and University Libraries, and also in the spanish library organisation.

In this context, there exist a satisfactory level of cooperation beetwen the Catalan Parliamentary Library and other spanish parliamentary libraries: interchange of parliamentary and non parliamentary publications, bibliographical loan, information, etc. Also with other national or specialized and university libraries.

However there exist some undefined opinions about the role of small or not national parliamentary libraries in international institutions. In the international technical bodies -as IFLA, or CIA/ICA, for instance- participation and cooperation is also important for professional and institutional works, and that is the reason of the contribution of the Catalan Parliamentary Library at the IFLA meeting in the Section of Parliamentary Libraries.

PARLAMENT DE CATALUNYA

Statistical notes (Act. may 1987)

1. Staff:
   - professionals: 5
   - not professionals: 4
   - occasionally assistants: 10
2. Holdings:
   - volumes: 28.000
   - periodicals (current titles, incl. official publ.): 600
   - microforms and microfilms: 4.200
3. Databases:
   - PMAD, bibliographical and documental references: 10.000
   - PLEG, legislative references, in course of construction, avaiable jan. 1988;
   - Parliamentary works, in course of construction, avaiable in 1988
4. Databases avaiable:
   - DOGC (catalan law, references and full text, from 1978)
   - BOE (spanish legislative references), connection for 1987
   -CELEX, connection for 1988
5. Services to users:
   - reading room (90 seats)
   - research and reference
   - photocopying and microfilm
   - interlibrary loan
   - selective dissemination of information
6. Issues and works:
   - bibliographies
   - section's or collection's catalogues
   - Serials summaries (monthly). I: Law and administration titles; II: CEE and international bodies titles
   - Recent cataloguing (monthly)